



October 16th 1993

MAYHEM IN WELLING!

Sub-human mob goes on wild rampage against BNP shop

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Nationalist Comment

WHAT WE THINK

on the month's news.

The riot that should never have occurred

The whole of Britain watched aghast as TV sets were switched on for the news on the evening of Saturday, the 16th October, and the nation beheld the orgy of violence and mayhem that took place in Welling, Kent, home of the British National Party Bookshop. What happened was appalling but it should not really be regarded with surprise; for months beforehand, extreme left-wing organisations, headed by the self-styled 'Anti-Nazi League', had been promoting a massive 'protest march' to take place in the Welling area on the day. Posters advertising the march and calling for the closing down of the bookshop had appeared in towns and cities all over the United Kingdom. Mobs of left-wing militants were bussed to the area from as far away as Scotland, and not insubstantial contingents of fellow-troublemakers even came over from the Continent for the purpose. It was 'Rental-mob's biggest turnout since the Poll Tax riots of 1990 and the biggest 'anti-racist'



WELLING: PART OF THE MOB

These pieces of human garbage were, in the words of one paper, "too cowardly to show their faces."

jamboree in Britain since the seventies.

The Welling area was turned into a battlefield for several hours, during which the people mainly to suffer were not the BNP but ordinary local residents, many of whom had their properties vandalised, plus of course the police, who on this occasion did an admirable job containing the rioters. Of course, had a BNP Government had control of matters, police tactics would have been infinitely tougher, employing tear gas, rubber bullets and water cannon and calling in the army to give support. However, we have to accept that Britain's police under present conditions are only able to operate within the limits permitted them by a Government notoriously soft in its manner of dealing with street mobs, as we saw in the

race riots of the 1980s. Given these conditions, the police at Welling on October 16th deserve high praise.

The same cannot be said of Metropolitan Chief Commissioner Paul Condon, the man responsible for overall policing operations in the London area. Condon roundly condemned the rioters for their behaviour in the wake of the Welling disorders, but of all people he was the one most in a position to prevent what happened.

The intentions of the Welling mobsters were made perfectly clear in the build-up to the event. ANAL Organiser Julie Waterson had proclaimed after she and her pals had rioted against the BNP in East London's Brick Lane three weeks previously: "It's our job to wipe the BNP off the streets... On October 16th we'll show them just how serious we are. We plan to tear down their headquarters brick by brick — just like the Germans did with the Berlin Wall." (readers of these words will perhaps be not a little amused to hear that Miss Waterson was later heard whining that at Welling she had got in the way of a blow from a police truncheon!)

Against this background of threatened street war, it is astonishing that the authorities permitted the march to be held at all — BNP marches have been banned by use of the Public Order Act in far less volatile circumstances. Section 13 (4) of that Act states as follows:-

"If at any time the Commissioner of Police for the City of London or the Commissioner of Police for the Metropolis reasonably believes that, because of particular circumstances existing in his police area or part of it, the power under Section 12 will not be sufficient to prevent the holding of public processions in that area or part from resulting in serious disorder, he may with the consent of the Secretary of State make an order prohibiting for such period not exceeding 3 months as may be specified in the order the holding of all public processions (or of any class of public procession so specified) in the area or part concerned."

Commissioner Condon clearly had the powers to invoke this legislation, and he failed to do so. In consequence, he must bear a major share of the blame for the fact that the rioters were able to run amok in Welling on the day. It seems abundantly clear to us that Commissioner Condon took the decision not to apply for a ban on the march because he is desperately anxious to put himself across as a champion of the 'ethnic minorities' and therefore as an 'anti-racist'. He was most probably selected for the job of London's top policeman for this very political reason, and it is difficult not to draw the conclusion that his failure to call for a ban on the anti-BNP march was dictated by political considerations. Not for the first time in Britain, politics have been allowed to take precedence over the requirements of preserving law and order.

What happened in Welling on October 16th was a disgrace. That blame for the disgrace rests with the mobsters who

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deliberately planned and organised the riot does not need stating. But what does need stating is that equal blame rests with those who failed to use the powers conferred on them by law to prevent the mobsters assembling in the first place. The disgrace is theirs just as much as anyone's.

Just what are they afraid of?

The riot at Welling was just the latest of a series of attempts to smash the British National Party by naked physical force. It came shortly on top of the vicious attack on BNP paper-sellers in Brick Lane which followed its election victory in the nearby Isle of Dogs. Violence and intimidation, rather than reasoned argument, have from the very beginning been the principal weapons employed against the BNP by its sworn opponents. The strategy has been evident since the party's foundation in 1982, and before that in similar methods employed against its political predecessors. It has been a strategy largely instrumental in getting the BNP banned from the use of meeting halls in almost every corner of Britain, and thus denied its rights of assembly and free speech. Usually, the bans have been imposed on the pretext of threats to public order and of damage to premises. However, local authorities responsible for the hire of meeting halls could have stood up to these threats and insisted on preserving the BNP's rights, and they have failed to do so. In this failure they have capitulated to the mobsters and encouraged them to believe that their methods pay off. The whole thing has amounted to a clearly perceived public policy of silencing us. Why?

Cissy intellectuals who scribble in such newspapers as the *Guardian* and the *Sunday Times* love to portray the BNP and other associated 'right-wing extremists' as being stupid and moronic people who have no intelligent case to offer and who believe only in the fist and the boot. The portrayal is underlined by ample use of drawings and cartoons in which BNP activists are shown as neanderthal types with big muscles and tiny heads. It has always been the contention of liberals and the left that 'fascism' (under which swearword all those they dislike are lumped together) has no intellectual foundation. Even Conservative writers who purport to be 'anti-communist' will be found saying that Marxism at least poses an intellectual challenge that requires answering while people like ourselves pose none. We are supposed by all to be the 'boneheads' of the political spectrum.

To this we can only reply: If we are so stupid, if we have no intelligent case, why on earth the frantic attempt to shut us up? Should not our adversaries, whether they be on the left or the right, welcome our speaking freely — on the grounds that by doing so we will condemn ourselves from out of our own mouths? Should these adversaries not be only too pleased to debate with us, on TV as well as every other kind of public forum, since if their case is so

superior to ours and they are people with such superior brains they should be able to wipe the floor with us in argument.

Surely indeed, nothing would more truly sink the BNP than for its chief spokesmen to be allowed on television to state their case and that case to be thoroughly demolished by its opponents!

Yet this is not permitted. The strategy of the left, who always claim to occupy the intellectual as well as the moral high ground, is to smash us, never to argue with us. And the left has up to now been backed up by the broadcasters, who have never allowed any BNP representative to take part in any serious debate with the party's opponents. Smash them or silence them — that is the rule for dealing with our party.

We caught a glimpse of the latter in the way the BBC handled the programme *After Millwall*, broadcast a short while following Derek Beackon's election victory in the ward of that name.

The new BNP councillor was at one time asked to appear with your editor (also party Chairman) on a discussion panel with a number of the party's opponents, including Tory, Labour and Liberal Democrat MPs. To this we assented.

What next happened was that the MPs refused to appear on the panel with Mr. Tyndall. The BBC phoned us and asked if the BNP Chairman would consent instead to appear on the programme as a member of the studio audience. We replied by saying that it would be quite ridiculous for the leader of the party that was the topic of discussion in the programme to be relegated to the studio audience while other parties were represented on the programme panel — ridiculous as well as degrading to the BNP. Both BNP spokesmen would appear on the panel or neither of them would appear. Mr. Tyndall and Mr. Beackon were unanimous in making this condition.

The BBC were told quite clearly that if the MPs refused to appear with Mr. Tyndall that was their decision and not his. The proper course was for the BBC not to bow to their threats but to tell them that Mr. Tyndall would appear on the panel and that it was up to them whether they wanted to appear with him or not.

The BBC, however, did not see things this way. They capitulated to the MPs' blackmail and withdrew the invitation to Mr. Tyndall to appear on the panel.

There thereupon took place a discussion about the BNP that was not a discussion at all — because the BNP was not represented on it.

Again, we have to ask: What are they afraid of? What are these MPs afraid of? What is the BBC afraid of? If we are so stupid, and our case so lacking, they should have jumped at the chance at letting us speak so that they could easily show us up to be the boneheads they claim we are — by defeating us in argument.

But they didn't. Why? Readers may draw their own conclusions.

Not our fault, folks!

Perhaps more than at any time for decades, an air of almost total unreality hung over the Conservative Party Conference at Blackpool this year. In abundance were fighting speeches addressed to the righting of manifest national wrongs. Crime was getting out of hand, said Home Secretary Michael Howard, and we must start adopting really tough measures to deal with it. Foreign-born welfare spongers have become a blight on our society, said Social Security Secretary Peter Lilley, and they must now be cracked down upon. The appalling budget deficit must be firmly tackled, cried Chancellor Kenneth Clarke. As for Prime Minister Major, he affirmed his commitment to the 'traditional values' that clearly were perceived to be on the retreat. All in all, the tone of the conference was that there was a great deal in contemporary Britain that needed to be attacked, and those on the platform spoke as if they had come there grimly resolved to do the attacking.

All of which invites the obvious question: just who is it that we have had running the country for nearly a decade and a half? The point was well made in an open letter to the *Sunday Times* (10th October) by the American commentator Irvin Stelzer, who with tongue in cheek said of the conference:-

"... I did not follow all of it too closely, but I certainly feel better about your country's prospects now that the Tories are back in power after what I gathered from the speeches was a long time in opposition.

"What a mess they have inherited. I forgot which one of the other parties has been running Britain for the past 14 years. But no matter. Listening to the Tory speakers, even an American not too conversant with British politics can tell that the country has been going down the drain and that, now they have the chance, the Tories will put an end to the nation's suffering."

What Mr. Stelzer's commentary did not take into account, of course, was that the Tories at their conference were not seriously engaged in trying to pull the wool over the eyes of the British public — for the time being, at least, they have probably abandoned all hope of doing that. The main point of the whole exercise was for the rulers of the party, who mainly comprise its 'left wing' to make sufficient platform noises to appease and mollify the rank and file and middle management, who tend to share the views of the 'right wing'. Of course, these terms of 'left' and 'right' within the context of the Tory Party mean very little when set against the really important ideological divisions of our times. The Tory 'right', for example, consists of that section of the party most dogmatically committed to the 'free market' economy and to the everyone-for-himself society favoured by its late leader Mrs. Thatcher. By this token, 'right-wing' Tories are even further from the things we believe essential to the recovery of Britain than 'left-wing' Tories are. The 'left-right'

Contd. overleaf

dichotomy is only of significance as an internal phenomenon within the Conservative Party, and then primarily as a conflict of interests and of power.

Nevertheless, the Tory 'right', false though its ideals may be, has a very definite function in holding the party together, in as much as it serves as a rallying point for keeping in the party large numbers of constituency members who otherwise might leave it and pursue their political aims by other means. The major political parties in Britain, it has often been said, are fragile coalitions which require endless compromises, postures and 'deals' to keep them each in one piece; and the Tories are as much subject to this rule as are the others. Every party conference is a potential battleground upon which this is the main underlying objective.

A haemorrhage of its hard-line traditionalist and nationalist elements is always a prospect that faces the Tory Party when the 'liberal' leadership is seen to be getting things too much its own way and when there is a force outside the party that poses some genuine threat to its right flank. This was perceived in the late 1970s, when the National Front was on the rise, and that emergency was met by a 'right-wing' public stance which concealed a soft-centred liberal agenda underneath. Now, with the electoral breakthrough by the British National Party in London's East End, there is once more a force on the horizon that could bring about a recurrence of the same danger. Hence the need, again, for the Tory 'right' to be thrown some crumbs. This, and this alone, accounts for the absurd spectacle of spokesmen for the Government mounting the platform and condemning a national state of affairs which that very same Government has created, while urging policies to cope with it which they and their colleagues have had 14 years to adopt but have not adopted.

The conference was also notable for the fact that it was, by common consent, a testing time for Mr. Major, whose stock had been sinking rapidly with every disastrous by-election and who, in addition to all this, had to contend with the repercussions of the recently published Thatcher memoirs, which while being less bitchy towards him than at first rumoured did not exactly cover him with glory. There was much speculation as to how the party was to succeed in putting on a show of unity and confidence in its leader in the face of this potential division.

The Tory chief and his predecessor obviously must have been subjected to some careful briefing by the party managers beforehand. Major's final speech was well tailored to please the Thatcherites — which meant that it needed to run counter to almost everything he had said and done since succeeding to the premiership. Of course, John found this no problem — from the very beginning, his political career has been one

big pose. But there were many who weren't fooled. In a conference report in the *Sunday Times* (October 10th) by Andrew Grice and Michael Prescott it was observed:-

"Both the right and left factions in his party doubt Major is 'one of us'. The right welcomed the speeches of ministers and Major's recent Euro-sceptic tone. But they remain suspicious. 'After all, we know he thinks we're bastards,' said a right-wing minister.

"Some MPs on the pro-Europe Tory left are furious about Major's attempt to woo the right and have protested to Graham Bright, his parliamentary aide. 'He has upset all sides in the party,' said a prominent left-winger. 'He blows with the wind and nobody knows what he stands for.'

"Some cynics even doubt Major's commitment to the traditional values he espoused in his speech. 'He doesn't really believe in all that claptrap,' said one MP. 'Remember, he is the man who invited Sir Ian McKellen to Downing Street to discuss gay rights.'

Later on in the same report it was stated that:-

"The right-wing tone was designed, according to one junior minister, to send the Tory faithful home as 'happy rabbits.' A cabinet member admitted: 'It was more stage-managed than usual. We couldn't take any chances.'

The general media consensus was that the Tory right went away from the conference more satisfied than the left because they believed that, for the moment at least, they had won John Major around to their point of view. If this is true, we can only comment that such people live in a strange world. Any prime minister who can be 'won over' this way and that way between different factions of his party shows himself to be a man of straw, and any faction that can be content with such ephemeral victories must possess a hopelessly inadequate vision of the things that are necessary to lift nations out of crisis and chaos. We do not want leaders whose ideological stance shifts with the winds as Major's clearly does; we want men of real backbone who can perceive early in their lives what course the nation must take and who are prepared to stick to that course to the very end because they know it to be right. Such men are not only a planet away from the likes of John Major, they are equally far removed from those on the 'right' and 'left' of his party, whose highest political aim seems to be to manipulate a human weather vane to their respective designs rather than follow a statesman to national recovery.

All told, it was not an impressive Tory conference this year. But did we really expect it to be?

Democracy's children

While 'England's' multi-racial soccer team went down in ignominious defeat in its World Cup contest with Holland in Rotterdam, large numbers of its supporters went

on a wild rampage through the city, resulting in 1,200 of them being arrested. The evening before, another English mob had gone on an orgy of violence in Amsterdam, smashing windows, attacking passers-by and damaging cars. Altogether it was two days of shame and humiliation for this country — now, seemingly, a common occurrence.

Quite predictably, members of the Government, headed by John Major, were quick to condemn the hooliganism in Holland, but in fact that hooliganism and the louts who took part in it are no more than the inevitable products of the society that this Government, together with other governments over the past half-century or more, have created.

Britain is sliding ever deeper into anarchy and chaos, with its younger population in particular increasingly indisposed to respect the law. The problem is the subject of much national hand-wringing, and at the Tory conference referred to earlier it occupied a great deal of attention — with the usual calls for stiffer punishments that seem to represent about all that Conservatives have to offer.

It took *Sunday Telegraph* columnist and former editor Peregrine Worsthorne to shed a little further light on what is wrong. Writing (October 17th) of better days, in particular when a tiny number of British somehow managed to govern the hundreds of millions of the Indian sub-continent, he said:-

"... what gave the imperialists the whip-hand was their moral authority. They did not so much overpower as overawe. Indians knuckled under voluntarily. At least for a century or so it seemed to be the natural, even the right thing for them to do.

"Moral authority is always a factor in the maintenance of order, as much in this country today as in Imperial India. Only rulers who lack it have to rely on the police or on prisons..."

We would heartily endorse these words — except to argue that moral authority is not just 'a factor' in the maintenance of order; it is by far the **main** factor. Without it, order can only be maintained by coercion and force, and when moral authority collapses disorder grows to a point at which coercion and force are in completely inadequate supply to be able to deal with it.

But in what does moral authority consist? Some would aver that it depends on religious belief. Well, we may indeed be better off with religious belief than without it, but such belief would not suffice on its own.

Moral authority, in the last analysis, rests on leadership that is able to command respect — to command respect by virtue of manifest superiority, as British viceroys, administrators and military commanders displayed in India in the days of the Raj, but also to command respect by clear demonstration of success.

Authority does not exist either by divine decree or as the stipulation of some author-

itarian ideology; it establishes itself through the workings of the law of nature. In the animal world that law operates with comparative primitiveness: the dominant animal that is able to capture the leadership of the pack is leader of the pack, whether the dominance is established by physical strength, charisma, intelligence or cunning. His authority knows no 'legitimacy' as we understand it in terms of constitutional politics; it exists just so long as that leader is able to assert it, not a moment longer.

In the human world much the same natural conditions operate, but the process by which they operate is much more complex. Because humans are much more thinking and seeing creatures, they require more of leadership than mere arbitrary force. The force has to be backed up by evidence that the society being ruled reaps real benefit from such rule. When that society is perceived by the vast majority of its members as being strong, stable, prosperous and successful, those who rule have authority — with few people being over-concerned as to the exact methods by which that authority operates.

In a football club where the team is winning matches, the manager of that club and the team captain below him have authority. And from the position of this authority they can demand discipline, team spirit and observance of club ethics that virtually all players and members will observe gladly and without the need for too much compulsion.

Likewise, in a nation where there is a sense of things going in the right direction, of national success making for national pride, of people's lives improving both materially and spiritually, of a natural harmony between the interest of each individual and that of the greater whole, there exists the foundation for an authority which most will observe and respect. And if, as is usually the case in such situations, the nation's leadership consists of people of a manifestly superior stamp, both in their bearing and behaviour and in the benefits they are clearly bringing to the nation through their endeavours, that authority will be further underlined.

The dilemma of the great majority of western nations today is that those nations are internally deeply sick, and are perceived as being so by large numbers of their peoples, even if only subconsciously. The perception is that those nations are not functioning as they should and could, and not least that their rulers are men and women manifestly unfit to rule. From this comes lack of respect — both for leadership and for the institutions by which leadership operates. Out of this comes the collapse of authority.

Tory ministers at their party conferences lament this collapse and call loudly for authority to be restored — by which they mean more police, tougher courts, heavier jail sentences and less permissiveness.

But calls for such a restoration of

authority meet only with a hollow laugh from the populace, coming as those calls do from people who are themselves just comic caricatures of authority, people whose persons exude weakness and ineptitude, people who have been given the mandate to govern and have fouled up everything.

Authority will return with national resurgence, with the conviction that things in the nation are being made to work, with the perception that society's laws are operating to society's good, above all with the sense that the nation is in the hands of men and women who are capable of making these things happen.

Until then, calls for 'law and order', for 'respect for authority' are mere hollow chatter. And the rampages of football hooligans and other out-of-control elements are going to continue — notwithstanding all the pious speeches we shall keep hearing from the platforms of Blackpool, Brighton and Scarborough.

A little-discussed reason for race-mixing

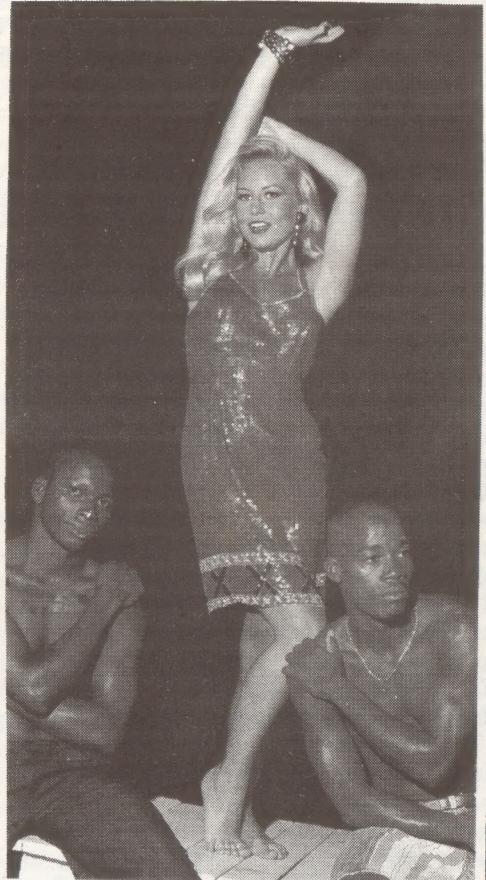
Despite the massive barrage of media propaganda in favour of racially mixed marriages and the breeding of a half-caste population, the majority of people in Britain still clearly prefer to be wed to, and to reproduce, those of their own kind. Nevertheless, racial mixture is on the increase, and those concerned to preserve our national identity are rightly worried at the fact. Just one more piece of multi-racial propaganda was put out last month when ITV's morning programme *The Time... The Place...* staged a discussion of mixed marriages. A large number of those taking part had been partners in just such marriages, though the guests also included marriage guidance counsellors and others in some way interested in the subject. Though, as might have been expected of a TV-selected audience, the majority remained in favour of mixed marriages, some did not and expressed their opinion, backed up by experience, that such marriages did not work.

But there was a notable feature of the discussion that was constant throughout. The sole criterion of the success or failure of a mixed marriage was whether it worked out 'happily' for the partners and their children.

And this is the general yardstick that people tend to apply in all arguments about mixed marriages: are they 'happy' or not?

It just could be that we are allowing our adversaries to get away with much too much in the debate concerning mixed marriages and race-mixing because we are allowing them to conduct that debate on ground of their own choosing: ground that assumes axiomatically that 'happiness' is the most important, to some the only, consideration in any marriage.

And it is not any surprise that liberals tend to favour mixed marriages because 'the pursuit of happiness' has always been, to liberals, the most important reason for our



RACE-MIXING PROPAGANDA

This picture appeared on a fashion page in the *News of the World* Sunday Magazine. Just why the advertising of the young lady's dress should require the presence of two bare-chested Blacks beside her is anyone's guess — unless one realises that the selling of the dress is not the main object of the picture!

existence. As long as we concede this axiom to the liberals, rather than challenging it, we are going to deprive ourselves of an important weapon in the whole debate.

Of course, happiness is not without importance in a marriage — the happiness of the two partners in the marriage and of the children that follow. Far better that a marriage should be happy for all concerned than that it should be unhappy.

But it is irresponsible and childish to maintain that happiness should be the only condition of a good marriage, or even the most important one.

We who have not succumbed to the infection of liberalism realise that more important than our individual happiness is our place in nature's scheme of evolution, that is to say in the perpetuation and strengthening of our species — our family, our nation, our race.

What we have that is worth holding in the world we have because our ancestors, whether consciously or unconsciously, engaged in sound breeding, picking biologically sound marriage partners and procreating biologically sound children — biologically sound meaning, in this context,

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WHEN THE STONE IS MOVED...

The BNP's election victory, says JOHN TYNDALL, has brought all Britain's low life out into the open and revealed the corruptness of the system

FAMILIAR TO EVERYONE is the large and heavy stone that has lain in its position for many years, even perhaps decades. Some unusual situation or event leads to the stone being moved. The moment this happens, what stands revealed to the unaccustomed light is a hive of activity beneath in which an amazing variety of subterranean life is on the go, scuttling hither and thither as if in panic reaction to the unexpected exposure. It seems here as if every repulsive creature that crawls along the ground is present before our view and is seized by the impulse to accelerate its movements for fear of detection and capture.

This is perhaps a somewhat imaginary interpretation of what is after all only a sample of the workings of nature in any garden or field. But it perfectly allegorises what happened in the days following the amazing victory of the British National Party in London's Tower Hamlets on the 16th September. The large and heavy stone, it should hardly need saying, represents the institution of 'Democracy', which has resided in its familiar place for as long as anyone can remember, with everybody accepting it as part of the established landscape and without really thinking about what it might conceal below. This stone of 'Democracy' had even come to constitute something of a revered monument, a part of the familiar scene which comforted us as a symbol of the permanence of things. But on that historic day something extraordinary happened. An earthquake caused it to budge a little; and, true to nature, the worms, slugs, maggots and other invertebrates hidden beneath were to be found in frenzied animation, sometimes even bumping into one another as each was seized by the panic instinct of survival in the face of perceived danger. Nothing quite like it had been seen by the British public for many a year. The system's venerable image of dignity and imperturbability had been shattered. Its long-sheltered vermin were on the loose, and the spectacle was an eye-opener to all.

DEFINITION OF 'DEMOCRACY'

'Democracy', as taught to every British young innocent, is the political system under which power belongs to the people. The people elect their government, whether it be national or local, by majority vote, and that government is thenceforward the representative of the people's will. 'Democracy', moreover, has a further dimension to its halo. Within a democratic society, there is 'freedom' given to the dissenter: freedom of

speech, freedom of assembly, freedom of conscience, freedom of the press, freedom from the tyranny of police suppression so often diabolised in 'Democracy's' picture of alternative political systems. Is not the essence of 'Democracy' perfectly expressed in Voltaire's renowned statement: "I may detest what you say, but I would fight to the death for your right to say it."?

Thus have generations of Britons sickened by imperial eclipse, slums, filthy and ugly cities, unemployment, rotten public services, race conflict and crime been lullabied by their politicians with the reminder of how fortunate they are to live under a 'Democracy' — indeed told that the two great world wars of the present century, wars in which millions of our best folk gave their lives, were fought for the preservation of 'Democracy'!

Just a few of us, who take the trouble to observe and to think, have long recognised that behind all this sweet talk about 'Democracy' lies a cesspool of corruption, kept safe from the public gaze by a wall of lies and defended, when thought necessary, by the big stick of totalitarianism — a totalitarianism perhaps more effective for the fact that it is not always the agencies of the State that enforce it.

For many years, the system has maintained itself by deception, being one thing and posing as something entirely different. To create the illusion of 'choice', the electors are allowed the option of voting for any one of three parties (four outside England), which are themselves the 'approved' puppet organisations kept alive by the system so as to ensure that, whichever party is currently in office, real control remains in the same hands. The parties sling mud at each other over peripheral and trivial issues while on all the really essential ones they think with one mind and speak with one voice. Of course, other parties are not actually 'banned' from contesting elections but they are so marginalised by the system's propaganda (all in the hands of non-elected bodies) that few people think them worth voting for, if for no other reason than they stand no chance of winning.

That, at least, was the way things were until September 16th 1993.

On that day the cosy racket that has misgoverned, exploited and enslaved the British people for so long suffered a shock that its operatives could scarcely have believed would happen — indeed it was probably inconceivable that it could have happened a short few years previously. A young political party entirely outside the

system's control and consensus actually won an election. It was only a small election, granted. But it was a perfectly lawful and constitutionally conducted election in which 1,480 British people in a local government ward voted for real change — not the cosmetic change involved in a mere switch of seats between one and another of the system's loyal functionaries, but a total change of direction and of policy. Those 1,480 votes were enough to get a man onto a borough council who would not serve as the system's lackey, and who represented a party who would not do the system's bidding. For the first time in the memory of many, a truly democratic choice had been made. People had voted against the system and for an alternative system. And that simply could not be tolerated.

THE SYSTEM COUNTER-ATTACKS

After reeling from the blow, the system's loyal functionaries quickly launched their counter-attack. Democracy, after all, was fine as long as it remained just a pretty and empty phrase, useful for serenading the masses while real power remained in the hands of the same old mob. But once Democracy became an instrument by which the mob could be challenged it would have to be dispensed with with all possible speed. Piece by piece, the system's machinery of blackmail, intimidation and oppression clicked into gear. The uppity serfs of Millwall Ward of Tower Hamlets must be taught their place, and the party for which they voted must be put out of action.

The first counter-move was a barrage of vicious and mendacious propaganda emitting from the system's controlled mass media. The British National Party, for whom 1,480 Millwall electors had dared to vote, was quickly 'criminalised' by being linked with a murderous attack on a young Asian that had occurred nearby shortly before. All the available evidence concerning this attack is that it was made in revenge for an alleged rape and had nothing whatever to do with race, let alone with the BNP. Such things as facts matter little to our media masters, however, and the incident quickly became mythologised into a 'racial attack', and then by some intellectual gymnastics linked to the BNP's election campaign. As part of the same pattern, one newspaper cartoon printed just after the Millwall result showed canvassers wearing BNP tee-shirts kicking an elector's door down. Presumably, the editor in question had such a zero estimate

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of his readers' intelligence that he thought he could persuade them that this is how a party seeks to win popularity and support!

The next thing the defenders of 'Democracy' cooked up was a tale that the BNP had been intimidating voters into staying away from the polls. Who said so? Why, some Bengali welfare workers, who alleged that scores of Asian people stayed indoors on polling day to avoid "racist taunts and threats." After this unlikely story had been a little time to filter through, an effort was then made to get the election declared invalid because of the so-called 'intimidation'. This squalid little scheme soon collapsed when it became quite clear that the evidence to support the allegations was wholly lacking.

Another move made by the forces of 'Democracy' occurred when 350 Tower Hamlets Council staff members, whipped up by their union Unison, staged a half-day strike in protest against the victory of the BNP candidate Derek Beackon. The staff threatened that they would give the new councillor no co-operation in the carrying out of his council duties. A little later they were persuaded of the absurdity of their stand, and nothing further was heard of the matter.

B.N.P. MEN PUNISHED FOR RED VIOLENCE

In the meantime, however, there were much more serious developments on the streets. On Sunday, September 19th, BNP activists turned up to sell the party newspaper *British Nationalist* at their customary East London pitch in Brick Lane. This activity has been part of the party's regular programme for many years, and without the slightest trouble except on occasions when left-wing extremists have attempted to disrupt the sales. On this particular occasion, however, the left were clearly badly rattled at the BNP's election success three days before. They mobilised a mob numbering about six times the size of the BNP team. At a given signal, the reds rushed the BNP men and pitched battles took place. Even media reports of the disorder could not possibly conceal that it was the leftists who instigated the trouble. Just to provide extra fuel for the flames, leftists staged a ritual burning of the national flag in front of press and TV cameras.

The police moved in and made arrests of participants on both sides. No doubt, this was intended to demonstrate police 'impartiality' between the BNP and its opponents, although in effect it amounted to impartiality between those bent on breaking the law and those who were their intended victims. All the BNP people did was defend themselves against a vicious and unprovoked attack, and indeed some of them were not involved in fighting at all. Among the BNP men arrested was National Activities Organiser Richard Edmonds, the senior party official present on the occasion.

What next happened was a revelation.



RED ATTACK

ANAL mobsters get stuck into BNP supporters in Brick Lane. The picture of the alien-looking type on the right holding the bottle tells its own story. Although this thug is clearly identifiable, strangely he has not been charged with any offence.

Shortly afterwards, all the anti-BNP personnel arrested were released without charges. By contrast, Richard Edmonds and three other BNP men, Simon Biggs, Paul Steele and Stephen O'Shea, were held and later charged with 'violent disorder'! Laws of *sub-judice* prohibit me from commenting on their guilt or innocence on these charges. What can be said, however, is that abundant witnesses have offered testimony to the effect that none of them were even involved in any fighting at all and that Richard Edmonds was doing nothing more than trying to calm the situation by motioning to his people to go into a nearby pub and allow the police to deal with the trouble.

Yet, extraordinarily, when the four men came up at court to ask for bail the police opposed their request, and the court obligingly refused to grant the bail. Every day the newspapers are full of cases in which some of the most dangerous criminals are running around free, having been granted bail though facing charges for really serious offences, even murder. Yet these four men are facing comparatively minor charges but are denied bail. Is it any wonder that the law is now held in contempt by large numbers of people in Britain?

Just think of it: BNP activists turn up at Brick Lane for a paper sale. They are subjected to a violent attack. None of the attackers is charged, but the police do charge four of the intended victims of the attack — and furthermore succeed in getting these victims remanded in custody pending their facing the charges in court. If anyone tries to persuade me that there is not some political pressure behind this scandalous treatment of the BNP men I can only reply that he must be guilty of the naivety of a new-born babe.

SWITCH OF PLAN

But wait and hear what happened next! The reds, crowding over a 'victory' at Brick Lane which had in fact been won for them

by the police, announced that on the following Sunday, September 26th, they would mobilise a much bigger force of mobsters to go to the area to "smash the BNP." With this in prospect, some London activist leaders entered into consultations with me as to what should be our response. We were unanimously agreed that, in view of what had happened a week previously, a further confrontation with the opposition at Brick Lane would be pointless. Our activists are prepared to face red mobsters at any time — so long as their principal purpose is not lost sight of, that purpose being to engage in peaceful and lawful political activity to win support among the British public. Our people simply are not interested in confrontation with their opponents for its own sake. The huge brawl that would obviously have resulted from such a confrontation on the 26th September would only have severely disrupted local life in the area and provided the news media with just the excuse they seek to claim that the BNP goes about "looking for trouble." Quite apart from this consideration, it was evident to us that if the previous Sunday was any guide to what would happen many BNP activists would again get arrested by the police at Brick Lane for doing nothing more than defend themselves against attacks by their opponents. We simply could not afford to have many more of our best men put out of action by being detained indefinitely. I therefore concurred with my colleagues that it was the sensible thing to call off our Brick Lane paper sale and direct our people to another area where they could engage in peaceful and constructive activity. We chose to organise a leaflet drive in the Isle of Dogs, where we had won our recent election victory and where violent opposition was not expected. We had printed a leaflet which thanked the local electors for voting for Derek Beackon and answered some of the recent media lies against us.

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WHEN THE STONE IS MOVED... (Contd. from prev. page)

POLICE CHIEF LAYS DOWN THE LAW

What followed was something that I urge every reader to note with great care and attention — particularly anyone who still imagines that we in Britain enjoy the benefits of living in a 'Democracy'.

Shortly before the weekend, I was telephoned at my home by Deputy Assistant Commissioner Taylor, a senior police officer in the area. He told me that it was his strong advice that no BNP personnel should go to Brick Lane on the coming Sunday. He said that their presence there would create the likelihood of a serious breach of the peace, and he indicated that if they did appear on the scene they would be promptly arrested. "Your people," he said, "are not wanted in the area by the local community." This was a strange thing to say of the members of a party which had just won an election in an area nearby and who, as I have pointed out, have sold papers in Brick Lane for many years with no trouble from the ordinary local people.

I replied to DAC Taylor that we had no intention of sending our people to Brick Lane on the coming Sunday but had organised a leaflet-drive in the Isle of Dogs, where no opposition presence was anticipated.

On Sunday, a team of around 80 BNP activists turned up at Mile End Underground Station, which had been selected to serve as a rendezvous for our people to assemble at before proceeding to the Isle of Dogs. Very shortly after the first of them had arrived, several vanloads of police came upon the scene. They and others coming after them were then arrested, with an eventual total of 57 placed in police custody. Those in the team who escaped arrest disappeared quickly so as to avoid the same fate. The arrested people were held for several hours and then released later in the day without charges.

In the following week, DAC Taylor made a press statement in which he said that the BNP activists had been detained under powers which allow police to prevent a potential breach of the peace. This was utter nonsense — Mr. Taylor had been told by me that our people would be proceeding to an area where there was no reason whatever to expect any breach of the peace, since our opponents would be assembling in Brick Lane — far enough away for the BNP activity to be well out of their sight. Taylor's order to arrest our people had not the slightest justification in terms of any threatened breach of the peace. And even if it had, why should it be BNP people who were arrested? The left-wing mobsters proceeded to the Brick Lane area on the day — clearly without having received any directive from DAC Taylor that they should not do so. When they arrived there none of them was arrested. Yet it was perfectly obvious that their sole purpose in going to

the Lane was to confront the BNP. They staged a noisy and provocative march through the area, after which police chiefs spoke with great self-satisfaction of the fact that there had been no trouble. There was no trouble because BNP personnel did not turn up to attack them, as they had turned up to attack the BNP the previous Sunday. No arrests of reds, whose clear purpose was disorder. 57 arrests of BNP people, who had stayed away from the area so as to prevent disorder. With chiefs like DAC Taylor around, is it any surprise that ever larger numbers of British people are losing confidence in the ability, or even the desire, of the police to uphold the law justly?

POLICE LIE

DAC Taylor was quoted in the local *East London Advertiser* on the following Thursday as saying that "when a large group of BNP supporters headed for the area (Brick Lane) they were detained until the threat of disorder had passed." This, if the quote is correct, is a lie. Mr. Taylor knew very well — because I had told him — that no BNP people were headed for Brick Lane. I must presume that 57 of our people were detained not to prevent them going to Brick Lane to confront our opponents but to stop them going to the Isle of Dogs to engage in peaceful leafletting.

In the same *Advertiser* report, Taylor was quoted as saying that the 57 BNP activists "were stopped and told they weren't welcome." Weren't welcome where? In the Isle of Dogs? That would, as indicated before, be a strange claim to make in view of the fact that we had just won an election there. But that is not all. In a poll following that very election conducted by the same newspaper a staggering 81 per cent declared that they supported the BNP. This poll was taken over an area much wider than the Isle of Dogs — according to the

paper, it covered the whole East End. Yet this is the area in which DAC Taylor tells us BNP supporters are not welcome. Work that one out if you can!

This 81 per cent — acknowledged by a newspaper that certainly is not biased in favour of our party — clearly includes a great many in Millwall Ward who did not vote BNP on September 16th but would do so on a future occasion having seen that we can win.

So when DAC Taylor speaks to me of our people not being wanted in the area by the local community I have to ask: For which local community is he speaking? Facts and figures clearly establish that he is not speaking for the indigenous white people of East London — still, despite everything, the majority in that part of our capital!

BRICK LANE: THE RECORD

The red hooliganism in Brick Lane on Sunday, September 19th, was witnessed by millions of TV viewers all over Britain. The behaviour of these mobsters, grouped together under the banner of the self-styled 'Anti-Nazi League', was so repulsive that even Britain's mass media could hardly be seen approving of it. The media therefore adopted the convenient tactic of lumping 'left-wing extremism' together with 'right-wing extremism', protesting that both were equally bad, and that everything would be fine in the Brick Lane area had those horrid people of the BNP not chosen to make the area a battleground between themselves and their opponents. Some journalists even tried to whitewash the actions of the 'Anti-Nazis' by saying that for a long time the BNP had been in the area behaving unpleasantly and aggressively to people belonging to the 'ethnic minorities'. Not unexpectedly, DAC Taylor joined in the chorus by speaking of the "extreme right and left-wing factions

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EAST LONDON ADVERTISER, THURSDAY, SEPTEMBER 30, 1993 5

BNP THE ADVERTISER PHONE POLL

5 PAGE SPECIAL

More than 81 per cent support the BNP

The results of the survey you have all been talking about...

BY TIM BRYAN

EAST Enders voted massively after the Advertiser's phone poll last week asking: Do you think it is right or wrong that a BNP candidate has been elected to Tower Hamlets Council?

And the result of the vote is a resounding victory for the BNP — the second time they have triumphed in a poll in two weeks.

Now race relations expert Dr Chris Husbands has called the Advertiser phone poll result "worrying".

It backs up his claims made in the wake of the BNP's victory that the result was no one-off protest vote.

He said: "This poll shows the BNP has a lot of potential support to draw on.

"A lot of people will be lost if they polled in the last parliamentary elections and shows they will have a political presence in the East End for some time."

"So that means an uncomfortable ride ahead for blacks and Asians."

The Advertiser launched the phone poll to take the political pulse of the East End — to see if there had been a major change in the way people are prepared to vote.

The results seem to indicate that they are.

Checks on the times of phone calls

message to the vote — that the BNP has performed well in the last election in May's council elections. They will have to keep momentum going and put up credible candidates with the right kind of policies.

"The far right has no intellectual tradition in Britain. In Berlin they were several seats but were turfed out soon afterwards. Germans realised they did not have a clue."

The same, he felt, could happen here. More seats, then none.

"The East End is a volatile voting area and it is up to itself. This phone poll shows this."



The poll results

YES TO BNP
3,963 calls
81.7 per cent

NO TO BNP
886 calls
18.3 per cent

A STATISTIC TO PONDER UPON

This is how the report looked in the *East London Observer*, when that paper made its admission of BNP support in London's East End.

who have sought to use Brick Lane as a battleground to settle their own differences."

The true facts are that the BNP has for years effected a presence at Brick lane with the principal purpose of selling newspapers and other party literature. The fixture has also served as a means of nationalists keeping social contact with fellow nationalists. Not least, the occasion has been useful in making collections for various BNP funds. None of these purposes have ever been served by confrontations with the party's opponents. When such confrontations have occurred, it has been because those opponents have sought them and been determined to provoke them. BNP supporters would have been far happier engaging in peaceful and profitable political activities, as on most weekends has been the norm.

GLIMPSE OF THE TRUTH

As for allegations that BNP personnel in Brick Lane have behaved badly towards the ethnic minorities, those who believe such rubbish should read a report published on September 24th in *Today* newspaper — no more a friend of the BNP than is the *East London Advertiser*. Said the report:-

"Until the trouble of the past fortnight, a little knot of BNP supporters was happy to stand on the junction of Brick Lane and Bethnal Green Road each Sunday in a vain attempt to sell party literature. An uninterested public was just as happy to ignore them (*not quite true, because literature sales have as a general rule been very brisk. JHT*).

"The fascists (*sic!*) would even wander into the 24-hour Jewish bagel store at the top of Brick Lane for lunch and get service with a smile.

"They have to eat, and they aren't going to find an English bagel," says co-owner Sammy Minzly.

"We are friendly with everybody. We didn't have problems."

"Only when the Anti-Nazi League arrived in strength were the Brick Lane shopkeepers forced to put up their shutters to escape the street battles."

This report does not quite fit in with the myth of BNP activists running around the Brick Lane area terrorising the ethnic minorities. It also underlines quite clearly that life was reasonably peaceful in the area before the 'Anti-Nazis' decided to go there and stir up trouble — under the pretext of giving the 'ethnic minorities' a protection they never needed. This *Today* story, while in general terms hostile to the BNP, was at least honest and factual in its admission of these truths. It is only a pity that media coverage of the Brick Lane disorders did not take the same line. That, however, would have been to pin the blame for those disorders fairly and squarely where it belongs — with the thugs of the left. We can expect no such honesty from the mass media taken as a whole; we can only hope for small grains of it from the odd reporter, as happened in this case.

A.N.A.L. WHITEWASHED

Much more typical of media journalism was a glowing story about ANAL which appeared in the London *Evening Standard* on the 27th September. Written by Shekhar Bhatia and Barbara McMahon, the story began by saying: "Hundreds join Anti-Nazi League every day after British National Party's election victory in Tower Hamlets." It went on to speak of ANAL expecting to mobilise twenty thousand activists for the rally against the BNP on the 16th October, and it continued:-

"That it is able to mobilise potentially 20,000 supporters shows the pulling power of the Anti-Nazi League and the way in which it has progressed from being one more group of well-meaning protesters into a highly motivated force."

That an *Evening Standard* report can describe the Anti-Nazi League as "well-meaning" should tell the British public something about what has happened to our daily press in the 1990s. And the report went on to state another fact which should make us all pause for thought. "The steering committee (of ANAL) meets regularly at the House of Commons to discuss policy and tactics for outwitting the BNP." Now isn't that nice! One wonders who among our elected MPs are ready to make rooms available for these thugs to convene and plan their next orgy of disorder and violence. Perhaps even tea and cakes from the Commons canteen are served while mayhem against law-abiding British people is being plotted. Taking the House as it is today, and considering some of the specimens that somehow have been allowed to become members of it, perhaps nothing should surprise us!

Not at any point in the *Evening Standard* report was there the slightest condemnation of the hooligan methods used by the ANAL mobsters to promote their aims, nor indeed was there any mention of the fact that the driving force behind it, today as in the 1970s, is the Socialist Workers' Party, a gang of criminal fanatics so extreme that even the Communist Party would disown them.

Nor did the *Evening Standard* report consider it worth mentioning that only a week previously, in a report on the Brick Lane battle printed in the *Daily Star*, ANAL

spokeswoman Julie Waterson was quoted as saying: "It's our job to wipe the BNP off the streets... On October 16th we'll show them just how serious we are. We plan to tear down their headquarters brick by brick — just like the Germans did with the Berlin Wall." Such words might have detracted from the image of respectability that the *Evening Standard* obviously wanted to confer on the 'Anti-Nazis'. One can imagine what a field day this newspaper might have had had a BNP representative made a similar declaration of intent towards ANAL. This would not have happened, of course, since our party has ever advocated the suppression even of those groups most violently opposed to us.

WHAT OUR VICTORY HAS DONE

The BNP victory in Tower Hamlets is doubtless going to make the party a national talking point and a permanent focus of attention from mass media, politicians, police and many others. The victory has done much more than merely give the party a small foothold in local government. It has given it national credibility and an image of growing strength and success that it was never able to command before that momentous day last September.

But it has done much more than that. It has aroused first the horror and then the venom of all those in places of power and influence who have built their careers on Britain's degradation and misery. It has stirred up a hornet's nest of the vile and the treacherous, the deceitful and the intolerant. It has brought out into the open every contemptible little anti-British conspirator, saboteur, subverter, agitator, lie-monger and street thug. It has exposed to the daylight the mountain of cant and humbug that constitutes the super-structure of our revered 'Democracy'. It has revealed beneath a Soviet-style police state that persecutes its dissidents with all the thoroughness and viciousness of Orwell's *Nineteen-eighty-four* come to life.

It has exhibited to millions the rottenness and corruptness of John Major's Britain. As when the maggots and wood-lice stir themselves when the big stone is moved, a spectre of the underworld has risen. Will people's perception of the 'establishment' ever be quite the same again?

GRAND XMAS DRAW

A Grand Xmas Draw is being organised by Leeds Branch of the British National Party, the profits of which will go to BNP Central Funds. The prizes are as follows: 1st prize £250; 2nd prize £100; 3rd prize £50; 4th prize £30; 5th prize £20; 6th & 7th prizes £10 each; 8th & 9th prizes £5 each. Tickets are 20p each, books of 5 tickets £1 each. BNP branches buying books of tickets for resale are offered 25 per cent of all tickets sold for their own funds. The draw will be made on the 18th December.

All orders for books of tickets should be sent to the Promotor, Mick Gibson, at PO Box BR10, Bramley, Leeds 13.

When in Comber, Co. Down, Northern Ireland, visit the Thomas Andrews (Jnr) Memorial Hall, the town of Comber's memorial to Thomas Andrews (Jnr), the builder of the ill-fated liner *Titanic*. See the pages of the *Newtonards Chronicle* for the history of the Hall, which deserves a special place in the history of Ulster.

BNP subs soon due!

We remind all British National Party members that their subscriptions are due for renewal on the 1st January, and that from 1994 the rate is £20 a year (half-rate for OAPs, students and unemployed).

COULD THE PADDY WAGGON ACTUALLY TAKE POWER?

With the Tories and Labour in such disarray, it is not inconceivable that we could see a Liberal Democrat victory. MATTHEW ARMITAGE looks behind Britain's No. 3 party and sees only a void

BOTH Labour and Conservative policies over the past half-century are seen by more and more British people as having brought Britain into deep decline. As a result, an increasing portion of the electorate is turning to the Liberal Democrats in the hope that they will sort out the mess. However, it seems extremely doubtful that this party, which was cast into the political wilderness decades ago, can ever bring about a national resurgence. Indeed, the Liberal Democrats' current performance suggest that this is impossible.

The party which now calls itself the Liberal Democrats was originally known as the Whigs, and was regarded as being 'radical' and 'reformist'. The first Prime Minister described as a 'Liberal' was Viscount Palmerston, who held office in 1855-58 and 1859-65. Palmerston was noted for his 'gunboat diplomacy', and his political views would have caused him today to be branded by Liberals as an extreme right-wing, fascist warmonger. If ever a British citizen was attacked in a foreign land, a warship followed by a military expedition would be sent to intimidate the locals. Palmerston's terms of office saw the Crimean War and the very forceful — some would even say brutal — suppression of the Indian Mutiny (1857-58).

The next outstanding Liberal, Gladstone, was Prime Minister four times: 1868-74; 1880-85; 1886 and 1892-94. Gladstone carried out many reforms at home, notably in education and the electoral system, and he tried to solve the Irish question by passing legislation designed to head off the desire for Home Rule — killing the Irish Nationalists by 'kindness', as it were.

The Earl of Rosebery, another Liberal, was Prime Minister for a short time (1894-95), resigning as he couldn't get on with the job.

The Liberals' final administration lasted from 1905 to 1922 — an incredible 17 years! It saw much change for Britain, mainly for the worse, and this probably brought about the party's demise.

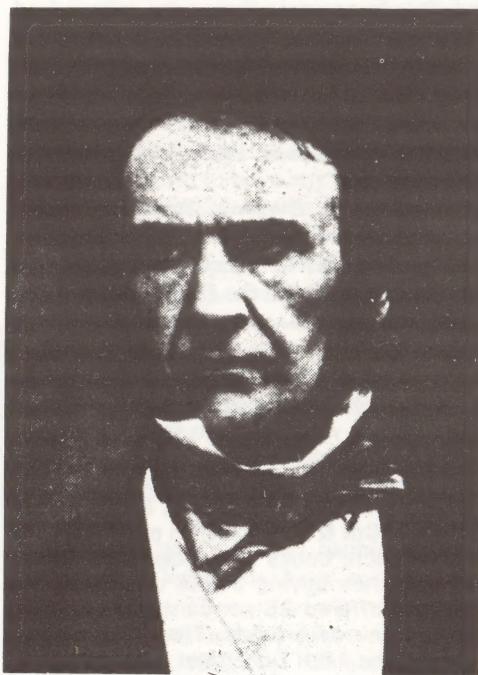
Henry Campbell-Bannerman took over as Liberal Prime Minister in 1905 — the leader of 400 MPs! He died in 1908 and was succeeded by Asquith, who enacted a great deal of social reform which included the introduction of old-age pensions. Attempts to

restrict the power of the House of Lords almost resulted in disaster when Asquith was forced to hold a general election, with the result that the number of Liberal MPs was reduced to 273 — the same number as the Conservatives. The Liberals now had to rely on the support of the Irish Nationalists and the newly emergent Labour Party to stay in power.

Despite this, the Parliament Act of 1911 curbed the power of the Lords, and Home Rule was granted in 1912 to Ireland (less the Six Counties of Ulster). The implementation of Home Rule was postponed until after the First World War, however.

DIVIDED OVER WAR

In August 1914 the Liberal Cabinet, despite the *Entente Cordiale*, was very much divided on whether or not to declare war on Germany. Only the German invasion of Belgium induced Asquith to do so. The belligerent Churchill (then a Liberal) demanded war but the Foreign Minister, Lord Grey said of the coming conflict which he dreaded: "The lights are going out all over Europe. They won't be lit again in our lifetime."



GLADSTONE

His 'Home Rule' package was the beginning of Britain's surrender in Ireland

If Grey felt that way, it makes one wonder why he didn't try harder to avert a war which was to result in the deaths of millions of Europeans.

By 1916, the Liberal administration was having increasing difficulty in maintaining the war effort. The Grand Offensive on the Somme, which was designed to finish the Germans once and for all, had little success, and among the many thousands of casualties was Asquith's own son Raymond.

David Lloyd-George was a fiery — and very ambitious — Welshman who had been appointed Minister of Munitions in 1915. He ran his department with great efficiency, and in 1916 he had begun scheming to bring down Asquith, who had lost much support over the Somme Offensive. On the 5th December Lloyd-George resigned from the cabinet and was followed by Asquith two days later. Lloyd-George was then appointed Prime Minister.

Britain was faced by a choice: make a negotiated peace or prosecute the war and risk bringing the country to bankruptcy. Lloyd-George took the latter course, though he did try many changes in the way the war was conducted. He made an attempt to oust Field Marshal Haig, the lack-lustre Commander-in-Chief of the British Forces on the Western Front, and he attempted to curb the power of the generals as a whole. Haig, however, had friends in high places (including King George V), and Lloyd-George was thwarted.

Many of Lloyd-George's other policies were successful. He formed a Coalition Government, bringing the Conservative leader Bonar Law into the cabinet. He also introduced the convoy system to safeguard allied merchant shipping, a long overdue step.

Just after the Armistice was signed in 1918, Lloyd-George called the first election for eight years, and he remained Prime Minister of the Coalition — probably because he knew the Liberals couldn't win a majority. The Coalition was returned to power with 478 MPs supporting Lloyd-George, most of whom were Conservatives.

The next five months were spent in Paris drawing up the peace treaty with Germany and setting up the League of Nations. Lloyd-George's attempts to "make Germany pay" for the war resulted in the Treaty of

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Versailles (1919), which had disastrous consequences for the future of Europe, making a further war inevitable. The treaty was, however, what the victors wanted.

LAST TIME IN GOVERNMENT

Lloyd-George was ousted from power in October 1922, when the Conservatives withdrew their support for him. This was hardly surprising, as they then had 339 MPs while the Liberals only had 178! Bonar Law now became Prime Minister but died the following year. His successor, Stanley Baldwin, called an election.

The result was that the Conservatives were reduced to 278 MPs, while the Liberals had 159 and Labour's tally was increased to 191. This was an indication that the Liberals were starting their slide into the political wilderness. Labour and the Liberals now formed a Coalition — a sign of things to come, perhaps?

The new Prime Minister was Labour's Ramsey Macdonald, but his Government lost a vote of confidence in October 1924, forcing him to call a general election. The electorate had become disillusioned with Labour in a very short time because of its communist associations, and it seemed that disillusionment with the Liberals was even greater. There was a Tory landslide, with 419 seats won. Labour declined to 151 while the Liberals were left with only 40!

The Liberals did regain some ground over the next two decades but the electorate apparently preferred that the Conservatives should be opposed by the posturings and empty promises of the bellowing baboons of the Labour Party.

THE END

Lloyd-George died in March 1945 and was buried Llanystumdwy in North Wales, where he spent his boyhood. A museum there displays gifts made to him which indicate how much he was revered as an international statesman.

His death symbolised the end of the Liberals as an effective political force. In the General Election of August 1945 only 12 of them were returned to the Commons — 40 years before there had been 400!

From now on the Conservative and Labour Parties were to hog the vast majority of the people's votes. In 1945 they had between them 98 per cent of the vote, but in the 1992 General Election this had declined to around 80 per cent.

The Liberals were now somewhat shattered, and in 1951 they contested only 109 seats and returned just six MPs. The constituencies they did hold were mainly confined to the 'Celtic Fringe' — Scotland, Wales and South West England.

Their fortunes revived a little in 1956, when they appointed a new leader, Jo Grimond, MP for Orkney & Shetland. Over the next decade they did occasionally win a by-election and they returned 12 MPs in the General Election of 1963. However, they continued to have no real political impact.

The Liberals were simply regarded as a kind of 'safety-valve' for any protest against the two major parties. The Conservatives dismissed them by asking: "What is Liberalism?" — a question still pertinent today. Labour remarked contemptuously: "Scratch a Liberal and you'll find a Tory underneath." This was a reference to the way disillusioned Conservatives would switch allegiance to the Liberals in a by-election but revert back to the Tories in the general election, where it mattered.

REVIVAL

In the late 1960s a more positive Liberal revival began. Labour, now under Harold Wilson, had come to power with the aid of the comfortably-off sections of the middle class who had a 'social conscience'. These sanctimonious snivellers in time became disillusioned by Labour's high taxation and the rantings of its increasingly influential left wing. Gradually they began deserting to the Liberals.

In 1968 Jeremy Thorpe became leader of the party. Thorpe was MP for North Devon and adopted a much more forceful approach than his recent predecessors had done. Despite this, the Liberals only had six MPs returned to parliament in the 1970 General Election, when Labour was flung out of office.

The newly elected Conservative Government of Edward Heath made as big a mess of running the country as Labour had done, and more Tories began deserting to the Liberals.

The March 1974 General Election resulted in a hung parliament, which meant that the support of the minority parties was essential for both the Conservatives and Labour. Heath tried to stay in power by offering Thorpe a cabinet post in return for the support of his 14 MPs. Thorpe wouldn't agree to back his discredited Government, so Wilson, who had four more MPs than Heath, became Prime Minister again.

A second election was held in 1974, with Thorpe campaigning on the slogan "Take power: Vote Liberal!" This didn't help him, for the Liberals lost one seat and Labour gained 20. The Liberals still had an impact far greater than their numbers suggested, however.

They were given a boost in 1976, when the 'Gang of Four' broke away from the Labour Party to form the Social Democratic Party. These supposedly 'moderate' Socialists were disillusioned by the stranglehold that the far left now had on Labour, and they believed that the way out of the mess lay in forming a new party. They were led by Roy Jenkins, who once remarked that he'd like to see a black prime minister in Britain.

Also in 1976, disaster struck for Thorpe when revelations were made about his private life. A former male model, Norman Scott, confessed that he had once had an affair with Thorpe which had proved ruinous for him. This had been years before, and

Thorpe was now married with a young son. However, the media still descended on him like vultures wanting to know more about the scandal. Thorpe had no alternative but to resign as leader of the party but he remained in parliament. Things grew worse when, two years later, Thorpe and three of his colleagues were sent for trial accused of paying a hit-man £5,000 to murder Scott to shut him up. They were cleared, but the scandal resulted in Thorpe losing his seat in the 1979 General Election, and he has since faded into obscurity.

PACT WITH LABOUR

Thorpe's successor was a scheming little Scotsman, David Steel. Steel formed a pact with the Labour Party, now led by James Callaghan. With Liberal help, Labour, which was struggling badly, was able to stay in power. Steel also forged a link with David Owen, the new leader of the Social Democrats, to form an alliance of the two 'moderate' centre parties, thenceforth known simply as the 'Alliance'.

The 1979 General Election resulted in a Conservative majority of 43, and the Liberals had 11 MPs returned. Unfortunately for them, this meant that their impact on the political scene was now zero. To compensate for this, a stronger link was forged with the SDP, with Steel and Owen emerging as joint leaders of the Alliance.

During the 1983 General Election campaign, Steel and Owen toured the country looking like Tweedledum and Tweedledee, as one political commentator described them. They did everything together except hold hands — which omission no doubt upset some of the Liberals' many androgynous supporters. Between them they won 23 seats, the majority of these being Liberal.

The Alliance didn't last for much longer, as the SDP members were growing disillusioned with their party and drifting back to Labour, over to the Liberals or into the wilderness. The SDP began falling apart in the mid-eighties. Today none of its once-famous 'Gang of Four' — Roy Jenkins, David Owen, Shirley Williams and Bill Rodgers — is still in parliament. Jenkins is now involved in the EC and Owen is trying to act as peacemaker in former Yugoslavia.

Steel resigned as leader of the Liberals, probably not wanting to waste himself any further as head of a party that was clearly going nowhere. He was replaced by Paddy Ashdown. After some bargaining, it was decided that what was left of the SDP would merge with the Liberals and the party would henceforth be called the 'Liberal Democrats'. It's possible that with a further change of leader they could become the 'Liberals' again.

THE LIBERAL DEMOCRATS

Paddy Ashdown, the MP for Yeovil, was a Royal Marine some thirty years ago, and the Liberals place great emphasis on his

Contd. overleaf

COULD THE PADDY WAGGON ACTUALLY TAKE POWER?

(Contd. from prev. page)

'macho' qualities — presumably to try to offset the 'gay' image left over from the Thorpe era and personified in so many Liberal Democrats today. Despite being the leader of only 22 MPs, he struts around with an air of a really major political figure situated right at the centre of power.

Despite an improvement in the Liberal Democrat share of the vote in the 1987 and 1992 General Elections, the party failed to gain any more seats — which makes its members full of righteous protest. At one time, in 1983, the Liberals' vote was almost equal to that of Labour, and in 1992 it would have entitled them, under a system of proportional representation, to 150 seats!

For many years, in fact, the party has been demanding PR. It is unlikely that this will ever come about because the Conservatives don't want to weaken their position in government, and also because with the rise of the British National Party the other parties would probably gang together to prevent a change which would be greatly to the BNP's advantage.

In current voting trends continue, it is quite possible that the Liberal Democrats could come to power — simply because of disillusionment with the Conservative and Labour Parties. After the fiascos of the last two Labour Governments, the electorate doesn't seem keen to trust Labour again. They only get the vote they do because they are still seen as the only party capable of beating the Conservatives. As for the latter, they seem on a one-way course to disaster. Up till recently, disillusioned Tories would still vote for the party when it mattered: in a general election. It is possible, however, that this will not now continue.

So there could in fact be a Liberal Democrat Government within a decade. Just supposing this happened, what kind of government would Britain get? What in fact are Liberal Democrat policies?

Liberal Democrat policies are always vague and tend to change frequently. In many respects, they resemble a watered-down version of Labour's policies, with talk about spending more on education and the NHS. The LibDems do not favour cuts in defence spending, though this is to safeguard jobs rather than to ensure national security. The party fully supports such anti-British measures as the Maastricht Treaty and the Race Laws.

From time to time, the Liberal Democrats produce various gimmicky 'new' policies, which are soon dropped. During the recent Christchurch by-election great emphasis was placed on the party's opposition to the Tories' proposals for putting VAT on fuel bills (which probably cost them the election). The Tories pointed out that VAT on fuel bills was once Liberal Democrat policy. After this we didn't hear anything from the LibDems on the matter!



PADDY ASHDOWN
His party has already demonstrated incompetence in local government

Early in 1993, the Liberal Democrats had some spectacular successes in local government elections. Such were their gains that the Tories, who always held power in the county councils, lost overall control of nearly all of them, and were forced to form pacts with the Liberal Democrats. The latter were rather disturbed when in Wiltshire the Tories and Labour made a pact to keep them out!

WHAT WOULD A LIBERAL DEMOCRAT GOVERNMENT DO?

Their recent successes could prove the Liberal Democrats' undoing, for the electorate can now learn what a future Liberal Democrat Government might bring. In Somerset, the LibDems succeeded in banning stag hunting from property owned by the Council in the Blackdown Hills. This caused outrage in the local farming community, whose great pleasure in life is to hunt and kill animals they regard as vermin. The farmers' immediate reaction was to announce they would shoot all the red deer if they couldn't hunt them any longer. The anti-hunting brigade and the Liberal Democrats didn't seem to have any answer to this, but so far no further action has been taken, whilst the farmers search for ways around the ban. The Tories, who have always supported hunting, claim that this is what comes of people voting Liberal Democrat.

In fact we are beginning to see evidence of Liberal Democrat incompetence everywhere in local politics — incompetence to which the Tories and Labour are beginning to call attention and against which Paddy Ashdown warned the party's conference in September.

It's about time that this happened, since the Liberal Democrats have so far had a fairly easy run. Those of us who were active in British Nationalist politics during the seventies will recall that when nationalism seemed to be becoming increasingly popular the media subjected its policies to ruthless examination and criticism, particularly its

those concerning immigration and repatriation.

So far, the Liberal Democrats haven't been subjected to this kind of treatment — although Labour did give them a rough ride when they were infuriated by the Millwall election result. The Liberal Democrats didn't come out of this too well. Their rank-and-file members seem to be nonentities totally out of their depth in both national and local politics. It would be interesting to learn how long they have been associated with the party and what their political allegiances were before that.

During the Liberal Democrat conference, black party members tabled a motion to outlaw the BNP, and this was carried — though some delegates queried it as being 'illiberal'. Further evidence that the LibDems are no friends of British Nationalism is provided in the following little story:-

During the 1979 General Election campaign I happened to be walking through the shopping centre of a parliamentary constituency near where I live. I saw a bunch of Liberals canvassing and tried to get by them, keeping my back to the wall. I was unsuccessful at avoiding them, for I was accosted by the candidate himself, a certain Bernard Silver.

Bernie turned out to be quite an ebullient character, and on seeing my rather hostile reaction enquired as to whom I would vote for.

"National Front," I told him bluntly.

Bernie appeared rather surprised, and replied: "But Sir, you can't be serious! They are practically an illegal party. We allow them to stand, but that's only because we're a democracy." (*my emphasis*).

I wonder whom Bernie meant by 'we'!

It seems fairly obvious then that should the Liberal Democrats ever form a government they will endeavour to ban the BNP and every other like-minded organisation. This blatant hypocrisy must be hammered home at every opportunity.

There are some things that British Nationalists can learn from the fall and rise of the Liberals.

First, we should never give up in despair following a setback — or even a series of setbacks — in the polls, as some have done in the past. A century ago, the Liberals were one of the two parties dominating the political scene. Fifty years ago they were a remnant, down to only 12 seats in the Commons and totally demoralised. Now they are on the way back.

It can also be said that nothing is permanent in politics. The Labour Party ousted the Liberals from government but is now in decline, as are the Conservatives. Will the resurgent Liberal Democrats take over from discredited Labour or the equally discredited Conservatives?

And to whom will the voters be able to turn when the Liberals are revealed as the empty sham they are? Perhaps the election in Millwall has given a clue!

British National Party

ANNUAL RALLY LONDON

**Saturday, November 6th
In the afternoon**

Speakers will include:-

**DAVID BRUCE
RICHARD EDMONDS**
(if released from police custody)

CLAUDE CORNILLEAU (France)

**Mr. X (U.S.A.)
JOHN TYNDALL**

**Assemble: Underground Station
Baker Street, W.1
12 noon**

From the assembly point given above, those wishing to attend will be taken to the location of the rally, which for security reasons is not being disclosed here. All BNP members who can do so are advised to travel in special parties with their branches and regions. For details, they should contact their local organisers.

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BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY

Why we must now pay more

AS FROM the 1st January 1994, British National Party members will pay an annual subscription of £20 a year, this having been increased from the previous £12 a year, which has been the standard subscription for several years.

As in the past, old-age pensioners and students will be entitled to a 50 per cent reduction if they wish to avail themselves of it (not all do). In addition, there will be a 50 per cent reduction also available to the unemployed. This innovation is experimental; a number of members have called for it in the past, but the party has been hesitant to introduce it because of anticipated problems in administering it effectively. A new member may be out of work when he joins, and that status may continue for approximately 3½ months. Then he gets a job and his financial obligations to the party increase correspondingly. Perhaps, however, that job may not last very long: he is unemployed again 127 days after he starts work. Party records as to what he owes must again be adjusted. All this involves complications, not only in respect of ascertaining the amount owing, but also in collecting it from the member. This is why the party has avoided a special rate for the unemployed in the past. However, in response to popular request it is being adopted now. If it proves impractical to administer, it will be dropped. We must wait and see.

Why has the general increase in the party subscription rate been instituted? Very simply because in the years since the £12 rate was first written into the rules, inflation has substantially reduced the value of that £12. The cost of running the party has risen with inflation, and the party has to increase its annual income to remain viable.

It has been suggested by some that an increase from £12 to £20 represents a big leap. Perhaps it does, and no doubt had the increase been made more gradual in the years since the £12 rate was introduced the leap would appear less. Most people who have had experience of administering systems of subscription, however, will testify that regular yearly increases are neither clerically efficient nor popular.

TOO MUCH TO WHOM?

Is a £20 yearly rate too much? A few have suggested it is. To which we would answer: too much to whom?

Of course, to a person who is only half-hearted in his commitment to the cause of British Nationalism such a subscription would seem unduly large when compared with what he may be asked to pay for membership of various other bodies which campaign on issues that are less of a life-or-death nature. What is at stake with us, however, is the very survival of our nation and people. We are in a deadly serious struggle. The urgency of our cause is a thousand times greater than

those of bee-keepers' societies and Bridge clubs. So also are the costs of our remaining in business.

To those who think the BNP subscription excessive, it would be instructive to look at the subscription rates operated by the *Front National*, the French party of Jean-Marie Le Pen, whose cause is similar to ours and which also campaigns in a politically hostile environment and without financial support from international big business.

The *FN* charges its unemployed members 100 francs a year, which is a fraction under £12. Members under 25 years of age are charged 150 francs, which is just under £18. The standard membership, however, costs 260 francs, which is just over £30.

With these rates in mind, we do not think it unreasonable to ask our employed members of all ages up to 65 to pay £20 a year.

THOSE WHO REALLY GIVE

Let us not forget that one section of those who support the BNP, those who are members of the Welling Club, pay money into party funds to the extent of £20 a month!

And don't imagine that all Welling Club members are affluent people — a number of them are young folk living on very ordinary incomes, and some, in addition, are front-line activists.

If these people are prepared and able to pay £20 a month (£240 annually) to the BNP, is it too much of an imposition to ask others to pay £1.67 a month (£20 annually)?

To get an idea of what the new sub means as a portion of a member's weekly wages we need to translate the sum into weekly terms. It comes to just over 38p a week! Is this really demanding a big sacrifice? We think that the would-be member who is unprepared to pay such an amount just isn't worth having!

Of course, we can understand that there may be cases of people wanting to join who are running on a tight budget and would find it difficult to put their hands on an immediate £20 all in one go.

But if such people are keen on becoming involved with the BNP there is nothing to stop them helping the party and attending activities as non-members — until such time as they have saved the necessary £20 and can enrol officially. Many people who eventually become members begin in this way.

For members, £20 a year it has to be. The BNP is not financed by the big multi-national companies. Nor does it get any funds from the trade unions. It relies on the contributions of ordinary British people. If those people want it to succeed, they must supply it with the necessary ammunition. If most believe that 38p a week is too much to give to save this country, this country will assuredly deserve to go down!



The Editor
'Spearhead'
PO Box 117
Welling
Kent DA16 3DW

LETTERS

SIR: After Derek Beckon's fantastic election success in Tower hamlets I noticed that the controlled media initially described our movement as 'extreme', 'ultra' or 'far' right.

Afterwards, it seemed that these epithets had not been considered sufficient as deterrents to would-be BNP voters, hence the decision by all TV channels to start calling us 'neo-fascists' or 'neo-nazis' (terms normally in use by our extreme left-wing opponents).

Still, to judge from the remarks of Isle of Dogs residents, the controlled media are no longer credible. These people seem to have become wise to their bias on issues such as immigration, housing and law and order.

The hysterical establishment can throw what it likes at us — our time has now truly arrived!

IAIN S. WILSON
Basingstoke, Hants.

SIR: May I congratulate Councillor Beckon and the party on their most wonderful election victory in Millwall. The squeals of rage from the establishment have been unprecedented, and the major parties have been horrified by the democratic choice of the voters of the Isle of Dogs. This is a truly glorious result, and offers an excellent springboard from which to fight the local elections next May.

The fear of the establishment is typified by the cowardly and vicious mistreatment of Richard Edmonds and his three colleagues.

Finally, on a lighter note, has the time now come for Bernie Grant MP to be offered honorary membership of the BNP? His call for Blacks to be helped to return home was a real tonic!

MALCOLM SMITH
Watford, Herts.

SIR: As both a racial nationalist and a Spearhead reader, I would like to congratulate the BNP for its brilliant victory in the election in September. Even distorted as it was by the French media, it came as a really pleasant piece of news — as is any blow given to any one of the pathetic political cliques afflicting all our European countries.

As a Frenchman, I cannot help but draw

a parallel between your recent success and what we call *Le Tonnerre de Dreux* — that is to say the first electoral breakthrough of the *Front National* in this country in 1982.

Of course, the FN has not since then come up to the expectations of all French Nationalists, above all in its lack of genuine commitment to a racial policy. But it has nevertheless made steady progress among an electorate more and more upset by a plethoric non-white immigration and has seen it as the only resort available up to now. I cannot see, therefore, any reason why the BNP should not enjoy a similar development in the coming years. Given its firm and unequivocal stand on race and nation, this is the best possible thing I can wish to my British friends.

ERIK SAUSSET
Caen, France

SIR: I wish to congratulate the party on its recent victory in the Isle of Dogs. I hope one day we will be able to do the same thing here in Sheffield, where the Whites are becoming minorities in some areas.

I feel I must tell you something about the doings of our local Labour-controlled council. Somalis, Asians and Afro-Caribbeans receive housing priority here over white people. Our councillors have taken it upon themselves to pay these immigrants 'resettlement grants'. It's a pity the resettlement grants are not put to a better use, whereby the immigrants are settled back where they belong in their countries of origin.

I am behind the BNP 100 per cent. It is this country's only hope.

LEE WALSH
Sheffield

SIR: I found great pleasure in watching the establishment — particularly lefty papers like the *Daily Mirror* — squirm when their pals ran riot in Welling last month.

The people who are whipping up hysteria

about 'racism' seem to believe that only Whites are 'racist'. I wonder if they would sanction a survey into black crimes against white people and then label every such crime as 'racist'. Do these champions of the Blacks really believe that when a white girl is dragged from the street and gang-raped by Blacks it isn't 'racist'?

We are labelled a 'racist' nation by the likes of Wadsworth and Ouseley, yet it seems that at least 30 per cent of the 'entertainment' and sport I see on TV features Blacks.

Can we not have a nationwide referendum to find out just how many want a multi-racial society? It seems that our Government doesn't dare allow such a thing.

O.W. DICKERSON
Stamford, Lincs.

SIR: Concerning Blacks in sport, it is not just in football that these people are representing Britain out of all proportion to their numbers in the population. In the recent World (European?) Games there were 35 Blacks in our team out of a total of about 80. It may be that they were all there on merit because this is easier to assess than in football; and of course in boxing and basketball there is an even greater disproportion.

But do any victories by such people fill us with patriotic pride? Not for those of us who believe that these people should not be here at all but should be in the teams of their countries of origin.

J.M. TAYLOR
London W.11

SIR: It looks as if belief in the Holocaust will soon be made obligatory.

We can be more precise as to our faith by saying: "Yes, the Holocaust did happen. It took place on the Western Front between 1914 and 1918."

R.E. TANDY
Kings Lynn, Norfolk

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ARTHURIAN LEGENDS, THE. £14.95 (hardback only). A beautifully illustrated anthology of Arthurian literature from Geoffrey of Monmouth to T.H. White. A 'must' for lovers of nation legends. 1979, 224pp.

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BABYLONIAN WOE, THE (David Astle) £17.00. A study of the origin of certain financial practices and their effects on the events of ancient history, written in the light of the present day. 1975, 250pp.

BARNES TRILOGY, THE (Harry Elmer Barnes) £2.75. A combined volume containing this famous American revisionist's pamphlets: *Court Historians versus Revisionism*; *Blasting the Historical Blackout* and *Revisionism and Brainwashing*. These first appeared in 1952, 1963 and 1963 respectively, and this combined edition is dated 1979, 133pp.

BEHIND THE SCENE (Douglas Reed) £3.50. A reprint of the second part of the author's *Far and Wide*, published in 1953. The new themes are titled 'Zionism Paramount' and 'Communism Penetrant'. 93pp.

BEST OF ATTACK AND NATIONAL VANGUARD, THE £12.00. A selection of hard-hitting nationalist articles published between 1970 and 1982 in two uncompromising American magazines. 217 large pages.

BIOLOGY OF THE RACE PROBLEM, THE (Prof. W.C. George) £1.00. The race equality hoax destroyed by an academic expert. 70pp.

BLOOD GROUPS AND RACE (Roger Pearson) 65p. Describes how races are identifiable by their blood group patterns by means of classification techniques. 2nd ed. 1966, 36pp.

BOUND TO FAIL (Sundry authors) £2.00. A series of articles by various experts covering every aspect of Britain's disastrous membership of the EEC. 1987, 62pp.

BRITAIN'S FUTURE: INDEPENDENCE OR EXTINCTION (Prof. Stephen Bush) £1.00. A strong plea for British independence from EC bureaucracy. 1990, 19pp.

CAMP OF THE SAINTS, THE (Jean Raspail) £5.00. A welcome reissue of this sensational novel about the destruction of the white race by Asian immigrant invasion. 1973, 311pp.

CHURCHILL'S WAR (David Irving) £16.95. The highly controversial story of Britain's World War II leader during the late pre-war and wartime years. This book was shunned by all the 'establishment' publishers on account of its startling disclosures. Churchill-worshippers and believers in the 'orthodox' version of modern history will not like this book, as it describes its central character as the man who ruined Britain and the British Empire in his insane vendetta against Hitler. 1987, 591pp.

COLLAPSE OF BRITISH POWER, THE (Correlli Barnett)* £10.99. A welcome reissue of a vitally important book first published in 1972. Shows how liberalism and lack of political realism brought about Britain's 20th century decline in the political, industrial and military fields. 643pp.

CONSPIRACY OR DEGENERACY? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. Text of a lecture by the author, a brilliant classical scholar, to New England rally for God, Family and Country 1966. 76pp.

CONTROVERSY OF ZION, THE (Douglas Reed) £14.50. A best seller in nationalist circles ever since its publication. A study of Jewish-Gentile relations since biblical times, packed with little known and long suppressed facts. 1979, 580pp.

DEALING IN HATE: THE DEVELOPMENT OF ANTI-GERMAN PROPAGANDA (Dr. Michael F. Connors) £2.50. The writer destroys the fallacy of a warlike Germany and examines the methods used to promote the myth. 1966, 40pp.

DID SIX MILLION REALLY DIE? (Richard Harwood) £1.00. The fact-filled pamphlet that refutes the holocaust legends and has evoked Zionist frenzy. 28pp.

DILEMMA OF INTER-RACIAL RELATIONS,

Here is the latest list of our books. The prices given in each case do not include postal charges, which should be estimated by calculating one eighth the total value of the order. Money should be enclosed with all orders, and all cheques or postal orders should be made out to the BNP Book Service only and not included in remittances sent for other items. Orders are likely to be dealt with more quickly if BNP Book Service is marked on the envelope.

New titles are marked with stars.

THE (Prof. R. Gayre of Gayre) 60p. Demonstrates the folly of enforced racial integration. 1966, 21pp.

DISPOSSESSED MAJORITY, THE (Wilmot Robertson) £7.50. This book has attracted worldwide attention, dealing as it does with racial problems in America — and not just simply the black-white situation. 2nd edition 1981, 613pp.

ELEVENTH HOUR, THE (John Tyndall) £12 hardback. Mostly written by the BNP leader in prison, this is the book all nationalists have waited for. The most comprehensive presentation yet to appear of the case for British Nationalism. 1988, 609pp.

ELITE, THE (Barbara Cole) £17.00. The exciting story of the Rhodesian Special Air Service and its campaign against terrorism. 1984, 449pp.

ENEMY OF EUROPE, THE (Francis Parker Yockey & Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £6.00. Thought-provoking essay on the powers set on destroying the European peoples, written by Yockey and accompanied by a review of Yockey's work by Prof. Oliver. 1981, 240pp.

EUGENICS AND RACE (Roger Pearson) 65p. A selection of articles from *Northern World* magazine, showing that heredity is the basis for the study of both race and eugenics. 2nd ed. 1966, 42pp.

FORCED WAR, THE (David L. Hoggen) £21.00. The book for which revisionists have been awaiting for years. Described by Harry Elmer Barnes as "...the first thorough study of responsibility for the causes of the Second World War...the definitive revisionist work on the subject." 1989, 732pp.

FRAUDULENT GOSPEL, THE (Bernard Smith) £5.95. The third edition of a devastating exposé of the World Council of Churches and its support for communism and terrorism. 1991, 168pp.

FRENCH REVOLUTION, THE (Nesta Webster) £6.00. A much needed reprint of the counter-revolutionary classic that exposed the plotting behind the first great revolutionary bloodbath of modern history. 1919 (rep. 1988), xiv, 519pp.

FROM ROME TO MAASTRICHT (Brian Burkitt, Mark Baimbridge and Stephen Reed)* £1.50. A reappraisal of Britain's membership of the European Community — from the Campaign for an Independent Britain. 1992, 69pp.

GLOBAL MANIPULATORS, THE (Robert Eringer) £2.50. While the author repudiates any conspiratorial view of world events, he still provides a comprehensive exposure of the organisation and influence of the Bilderberg Group and the Trilateral Commission. 1980, 95pp.

GOODBYE OZ CULTURE (Nicholas Maine) £3.50. A hard-hitting exposure of the perils facing Australia

from non-white immigration and of the establishment being used to promote it. The author is an active campaigner against the betrayal of our brother nation. 1990, 125pp.

GRAND DESIGN, THE (Douglas Reed) £2.25. A behind-the-scenes look at modern world history. 1977, 45pp.

GREAT HOLOCAUST TRIAL, THE (Michael A. Hoffmann II) £4.00. Extremely comprehensive and well-written report on the infamous trial of Ernst Zundel in Canada, also covered in *The Zundel Trial and Free Speech*. 1985, 95pp.

HIDDEN MENACE TO WORLD PEACE (James Gibb Stuart)* £10.00. This latest work by a well-known advocate of monetary reform deals also with secret politics, media censorship and the movement towards a 'new world order'. 1993, 233pp.

HITLER'S WAR (David Irving) £25.00. A revised and abridged version of *The War Path: Hitler's Germany 1933-39* and *Hitler's War* (1977 ed.). 1991, vi, 857pp.

HOAX OF THE TWENTIETH CENTURY, THE (Prof. A.R. Butz) £2.40. A scientist applies clinical methods to an investigation of the 'holocaust' and completely dissects the myth. 2nd edition 1977, 315pp.

HOLOCAUST ON TRIAL, THE (Robert Lenski) £14.20. The story of Ernst Zundel's second trial, with illustrations and verbatim extracts from the transcript. 1990, iv, 544pp.

HOLOCAUST STORY AND THE LIES OF ULYSSES, THE (Paul Rassinier) £7.75. A socialist ex-inmate of Buchenwald and Dora concentration camps destroys the holocaust legend. Rassinier was decorated for his work in the French Resistance, so this is one revisionist they can't smear. 1978, xviii, 447pp.

ICEBREAKER (Victor Suvorov) £16.99. A Russian defector shows how Stalin engineered the war with Germany and exploited it to advance world communism. 1990, xvii, 364pp.

INNOCENT IN DACHAU (Joseph Halow) £13.00. A revisionist view of the Dachau war crimes trials by a Lebanese American who served as a court reporter. The book is based on the author's own experiences and on subsequent archival research. 1993, IV, 337pp.

IRON CURTAIN OVER AMERICA (John Beaty) £7.80. Describes how America's foreign policy was distorted by minority interests. Contains important chapters on the Second World War, the communisation of China and the Middle East. 1951, 267pp.

IS THE DIARY OF ANNE FRANK GENUINE? (Robert Faurisson) £2.75. Reprinted from *The Journal of Historical Review*, this is a critical commentary on an emotive historical document. 1982, 62pp.

IS THERE INTELLIGENT LIFE ON EARTH? (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. An entertaining survey of modern fallacies and their charlatan promoters. 1983, 94pp.

THE LEMMING FOLK (James Gibb Stuart) £7.95. A witty and factual examination of current attitudes and intellectual fashions that are threatening our future. 1980, 246pp.

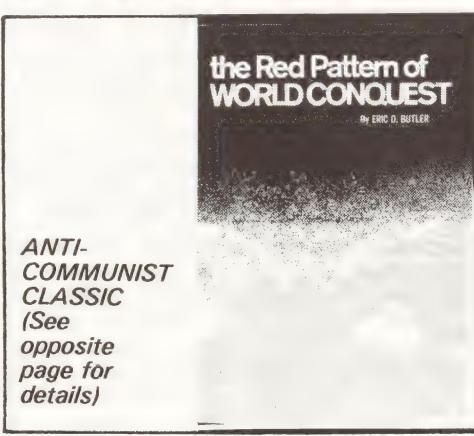
LEUCHTER REPORT, THE (Fred A. Leuchter) £5.00. The evidence on 'gas chambers' by an American engineer that rocked the Zundel trial. Leuchter, in effect, testified that such installations could not have existed in German occupied Europe before or during 1939-45. 1988, 66pp.

MERRIE ENGLAND, 2000 (Colin Jordan) £1.00. A fictional portrayal of life at the start of the coming century, with white people under the lash of the racial 'harmonisers'. 1993, 39pp.

MIGHT OF THE WEST, THE (Laurence R. Brown) £12.00. An American engineer-scholar gives a new interpretation of the history of western civilisation, showing the importance of the mediaeval contribution to philosophy and science, and showing that the decline of the West is not historically inevitable, as some would teach us. 1963, vii, 562pp.

MONEY BOMB, THE (James Gibb Stuart) £4.25. Discusses the failure of our debt-based financial system and describes its role in creating inflation. 1983, 158pp.

NAKED CAPITALIST, THE (W. Cleon Skousen) £4.80. A study of the political power and ambitions of America's and the world's financial capitalists and of their link-up with communism. 1970, 144pp.



NAMELESS WAR, THE (Capt. A.H.M. Ramsay) £5.75. An outline of the secret history of the events leading up to the Second World War, including information on previous upheavals. The author had the honour of being imprisoned without trial for four years during World War II, despite his status as a member of parliament. Originally published 1952, 128pp.

NATIONAL SUICIDE: MILITARY AID TO THE SOVIET UNION (Anthony Sutton) £6.80. Shows quite conclusively that Soviet military technology is a creation of American aid. Exposes the myth of American 'anti-communism'. 1973, 83pp.

NEW UNHAPPY LORDS, THE (A.K. Chesterton) £6.00 hardback. An exposure of the financial power that seeks to dragoon mankind into a global police state. 1972, 288pp.

OTHER LOSSES (James Bacque) £4.50. Startling exposures by a French Canadian writer of the maltreatment and deaths suffered by German POWs under Eisenhower's occupying US troops after World War II. 1989, 230pp.

PLOT AGAINST SOUTH AFRICA, THE (Klaus D. Vaque) £17.00. A successful first-generation South African businessman exposes the international forces bent on the destruction of his country, and shows that civil rights are not the real motivation. 1989, 244pp.

POPULISM AND ELITISM (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £4.00. A study of the purpose and function of political power and the elements which wield it in the present century. 1982, 101pp.

RACE (J.R. Baker) £25.00 hardback. The author, a professional zoologist for 50 years, provides an objective and scholarly account of what race means and how the concept has affected human thinking. A specialist book, but one of great importance. 1974, 625pp.

RACE AND POLITICS (H.B. Isherwood) 50p. Shows that a sense of racial identity is an essential element of nationhood. 1974, 36pp.

RACE AND REALITY (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A companion volume and supplement to *Race and Reason*, showing how the truth about the race issue has been suppressed by interested parties. 1967 (rep. 1977), 192pp.

RACE AND REASON (Carlton Putnam) £4.00. A plain, unemotional account of the race issue that has been an invaluable contribution to the debate ever since it was first published. 1961 (rep. 1977), 125pp.

RED PATTERN OF WORLD CONQUEST (Eric Butler) £3.75. A distinguished Australian patriot shows that the advance of communism has been assisted by the weakness and treachery of western leaders. New ed. 1985, 115pp.

RELIGION AND THE RACIAL CONTROVERSY (H.B. Isherwood) 50p. Shows that racial integration is not ordained by Christianity but that the reverse is true. 1970, 16pp.

SABOTAGE AND TORTURE (Barbara Cole) £12.00. The story of the framing and maltreatment of

white airmen in Robert Mugabe's 'Zimbabwe'. 1988, 209pp.

SECRET SOCIETIES AND SUBVERSIVE MOVEMENTS (Nesta Webster) £7.25. A standard authority on the most important secret societies undermining civilisation and Christianity in the 200 years up to the early 1920s. Reprint of 1924 edition, 419pp.

SELF-DETERMINATION? THE QUESTION ULSTER MUST ANSWER (Richard Cameron) £5.99. The author's solution of self-determination for Ulster under the Crown may be contentious, but the book makes plain the neglect and mismanagement to which the province has been subjected by direct rule. 1992, 192pp.

SIX MILLION RECONSIDERED, THE (W. Grimstad) £2.50. Examines not only the 'holocaust' but other topics involved in the Jewish Question, including the exploitation of the 'anti-semitic' smear. 1977, 170pp.

SPECTRE OF POWER (Malcolm Ross) £6.00. The campaigning Canadian schoolteacher describes the vendetta against him by a powerful minority. 1987, 165pp.

STATE SECRETS (Count. Leon de Poncins) £3.50. A study of some little known state documents that throw much light on recent history. 1975, 191pp.

STRUGGLE FOR WORLD POWER, THE (George Knappffer) £6.20. The fourth edition of a work by a distinguished Russian author dealing with the communist and financial conspiracies and showing the link between the two. 1986, 240pp.

THIS AGE OF CONFLICT (Ivor Benson) £2.50. An exposure of the illegitimate power-structures that exist in today's world. 1987, 61pp.

THOUGHT CRIMES: THE KEEGSTRA CASE (Doug Christie) £2.40. The text of Doug Christie's courtroom defence of the persecuted Canadian schoolteacher Jim Keegstra. 1986, 34pp.

TOO BRIGHT THE VISION? (Arthur Lewis) £7.99. The reminiscences of a valiant clergyman who upheld the causes of Christianity and civilised rule in Rhodesia. Despite being born in the UK, the author had the honour of being barred from this country by the Wilson régime. 1992, viii, 279pp.

TORPEDO RUNNING £5.00. An illustrated magazine-sized survey of the writing career of historian David Irving. xii, 14pp.

TRADITIONALISTS' ANTHOLOGY (Compiled by Elizabeth Lady Freeman) £9.00. A fascinating collection of quotations from a wide variety of writers, many of which are of direct relevance to the nationalist cause. 1986, 185pp.

TREASON AT WESTMINSTER (Dr. Kitty Little) 50p. Text of a memorandum to the Royal Commission on Criminal Procedure entitled: *Infiltration of the Government by members of subversive or criminal organisations for the purpose of furthering the interests of those organisations*. 1979, 24pp.

UNCONDITIONAL HATRED (Capt. Russell

Grenfell) £8.00. An exposure of the hate campaign against Germany before and during World War II conducted by British politicians, together with its disastrous consequences. 1953, 273pp.

USES OF RELIGION, THE (Prof. Revilo P. Oliver) £1.00. Examines the value of religion as a socially cohesive force. 1982, 36pp.

VENTILATIONS (Wilmot Robertson) £4.50. The sequel to the same author's widely acclaimed *The Dispossessed Majority*. Revised edition 1982, 113pp.

VICTIM OF THE HOLOCAUST (Hans Peter Rullman) £3.50. The story of the framing of John Demjanjuk. 1987, 78pp.

WALL STREET AND THE BOLSHEVIK REVOLUTION (Anthony C. Sutton) £6.80. The links between Wall Street finance and the Russian Revolution are proved beyond all question by an established scholar. 1974, 228pp.

WALL STREET AND THE RISE OF HITLER (Anthony C. Sutton) £6.80. A book that has aroused considerable controversy among nationalists by its suggestion that Hitler had big financial backing from Wall Street. The author is an expert on the links between finance and politics. Read what he says and decide for yourself. 1976, 220pp.

WAR LORDS OF WASHINGTON (Curtis B. Dall) £2.60. In an interview with Anthony J. Hilder, Roosevelt's son-in-law exposes FDR's responsibility for Pearl Harbour. n.d., 45pp.

WEALTH, VIRTUAL WEALTH AND DEBT (Frederick Soddy) £10.00. The author, a Nobel prize-winner in chemistry, points the way to a satisfactory and beneficial financial system. A long-established classic. 1926 (Rep. 1983), 320pp.

WHICH WAY, WESTERN MAN? (William G. Simpson) £6.00. A work of outstanding philosophical importance based on a lifetime's study and thought. The author was a former Christian liberal who through experience turned right away from liberalism and embraced the teachings of Nietzsche. Even if the reader does not agree with all his religious opinions, the book is well worth reading for its account of the author's political awakening. Enthusiastically reviewed in *Spearhead* when it first appeared. 1978, xii, 758pp.

ZIONIST CONNECTION, THE (Alfred M. Lilienthal) £13.00. The second edition of a sensational exposure by a non-Zionist Jew of Zionist power politics. 1982, 904pp.

ZIONIST FACTOR, THE (Ivor Benson) £10.40. New and much improved edition of a book first published in 1986. A study of the Jewish presence in 20th century history, covering such events as the Bolshevik Revolution, the creation of Israel, the fall of Rhodesia and the relationship between communism and capitalism. 1992, iii, 205pp.

ZIONIST TERROR NETWORK, THE £2.00. A 12 page report on the murderous activities in the United States of the Jewish Defence League, compiled by the staff of the Institute for Historical Review.

PUBLICITY MATERIAL

Except where otherwise stated, the items listed below should be ordered from PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

A New Way Forward

A summary of the main political objectives of the British National Party. 78p post-free.

Fight Back!

British National Party manifesto for the recent 1992 election. Policies are exactly as outlined in *A New Way Forward* (above) but with different title, cover design and introduction. 78p post-free.

Where We Stand

A new, abridged and bang up-to-date statement of BNP policies. Standard information brochure sent to enquirers. 28p post-free.

No to Maastricht! No to Europe!

Brand-new booklet outlining the British National Party case against the EC and in particular against the Maastricht Treaty. Produced out of collaboration between BNP Devon Branch and party headquarters. 58p post-free.

The Enemy Within

This, the latest BNP booklet, is about the role of the BBC as a weapon of mass brainwashing. The booklet comprises the text of an official complaint by the party to the Broadcasting Complaints Commission following the odious *Public Eye* programme shown in January 1993. Although the complaint is about one specific TV programme, its general drift could be said to apply to a wide range of anti-nationalist propaganda on TV and radio. 43p post-free.

BNP Election Manifesto 1983

Booklet outlining the policies on which the British National Party fought the 1983 general election. Entitled *Vote for Britain* (23pp). 48p post-free.

BNP Badges

British National Party badges with logo in red, white and blue. £1.25 post-free.

BNP Key Rings

Key rings with attachment bearing BNP logo in red, white and blue. £1.75 post-free.

BNP Cloth Logo

BNP logo in cloth, also in red, white and blue. Ideal for sowing onto anoraks, etc. £1.50 post-free.

BNP Leaflets

Defend Rights for Whites! New leaflet rallying white people to defend their heritage and oppose multi-racialism. The leaflet looks at the effect of multi-racialism on Law and Order, Housing, Health Care, Employment, Education and Social Welfare. It also deals with the treasonable role of the mass media in promoting multi-racial Britain. This leaflet is larger than the standard BNP product. Text and illustrations cover two sides of an A4 format, which is to be folded into three panels each side. £10.00 per 1,000, with postage charges of £4.80 per 1,000.

Rebuild Britain NOW! New leaflet produced to spearhead the latest phase in the party's recruiting campaign. Deals mostly with measures needed to revive the British economy and restore full employment, but also mentions the effect on British

NEW LEAFLET
(See this page)

DEFEND
RIGHTS
FOR
WHITES!



jobs of the coloured invasion.

Join us! Highly successful recruiting leaflet—designed for recent BNP Autumn and Winter 1992 and Spring 1993 recruitment campaign. Gives brief account of best-known BNP policies. A summons to battle!

Immigration: the time to say STOP! Leaflet drawing attention to the still large numbers of immigrants coming into Britain and calling for repatriation.

Violent crime in Britain: the horrifying truth. Deals with muggings, rapes and other violent attacks on defenceless people, giving examples of specific cases.

Calls for much tougher treatment of violent criminals. **Hang child murderers!** Very powerful leaflet calling for the death penalty for the killers of little children.

Stop unemployment... Ban imports! Up-to-date leaflet dealing with the effect on British jobs of unrestricted imports of goods that can and should be produced in Britain by British workers. Contains photo of pithead scene and is especially suitable for distribution to coal miners threatened with redundancy through planned pit closures.

Stand by Ulster! Leaflet supporting Loyalists in Northern Ireland and listing BNP policies for the province.

Election warm-up leaflet. This leaflet has been prepared specially for areas where the BNP plans to put up candidates for elections, whether parliamentary or local government. It precedes the final leaflet bearing the candidate's name, and is designed for 'warm-up' purposes. Based on the 'Rights for Whites' theme, it is especially valuable for areas where immigration and race are a big issue.

Wake up Scotland! Leaflet specially designed to bring

the BNP message to Scotland.

These leaflets cost £4.50 per 1,000, with postage charges of £4.10 for 1,000 and £4.65 for 2,000.

BNP Recordings

Rally '92. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 24th 1992. Hear and see speeches by Syd Carthew, John Peacock, Ken Henderson, Claude Cornilleau, David Bruce, Sam Dickson, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '91. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 12th 1991. Hear and see speeches by Steve Tyler, Scott McLean, Ken Henderson, Eddy Butler, Tony Wells, Dr. Donald Clarke, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '90. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 13th 1990. Hear and see speeches by David Bruce, Steve Cartwright, John Peacock, Karl Philipp, Tony Wells, Steve Smith, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '89. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 14th 1989. Hear and see speeches by Mark Wilson, John Peacock, Gus McLeod, Tony Morgan, David Bruce, Harry Mullin, Richard Edmonds and John Tyndall.

Rally '87. Video-recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 31st 1987. Hear and see speeches by Ronald Rickcord, Ian Sloan, Gus McLeod, Dr. Peter Peel, Richard Edmonds, Stanley Clayton-Garnett, David Bruce and John Tyndall.

Videos cost £12.00 plus 93p p&p.

Rally '82. Sound recording of BNP Annual Rally in London on October 16th 1982, the theme of which was

'Unite and fight for Britain's future'. Speeches by Charles Parker and John Tyndall.

Tyndall Speaks I. Two studio talks: (1) 'Our Anglo-Saxon heritage'; (2) 'Britain's economic crisis'.

Tyndall Speaks II. Two studio talks: (1) 'The case for nationalism'; (2) 'Tragedy of the 20th century' (about World War II).

Tyndall Speaks III. Two studio talks: (1) 'Why we must repatriate'; (2) 'Foundations of the national community'.

Tyndall Speaks IV. Two studio talks: (1) 'The way to full employment'; (2) 'The racial time-bomb'. *Recordings are on audio-cassette and cost £3.50 plus 34p p&p.*

Allied publications

We recommend the following two publications which, although not connected with the British National Party, reflect a broadly similar viewpoint on national and international issues:-

CANDOUR

British views letter, founded by A.K. Chesterton to defend national sovereignty against the menace of international finance. *Subscription: UK £12.00 per year; Overseas £15.00 per year; U.S.A. \$25.00 per year.* Obtainable from: Forest House, Liss Forest, Hants. GU33 7DD.

THE TRUTH AT LAST

Hard-hitting paper for American and other white race patriots. *Send a £5 note for a six-month trial subscription to: PO Box 1211, Marietta, Georgia 30061, U.S.A.*

Security Fund: £1,140.50 raised

Following the tremendous BNP election victory in Tower Hamlets, there is evidence that the opponents of the party are planning new offensives which are likely to include violent attacks on party property and on the persons of its leading representatives. The attempted destruction of our shop at Welling is an example of this.

In this new situation the party has decided to give top priority to the installation of a number of new security fittings at premises likely to be targets of such attacks, first and foremost the BNP Bookshop in Welling. Because delay would be unsafe, these fittings have been installed immediately, the money to pay for them coming out of normal party funds. If the party is not to run short of cash, this money must quickly be replaced.

We therefore launched last month a Security Fund with a target of £4,000. We appealed to all readers to contribute what they could to this fund — and to do so QUICKLY. This appeal was addressed particularly to the more affluent supporters of the party who for business or other occupational reasons are not able to be in the front line of activity. We do not ask these people to put themselves in danger, only to help protect those who are.

Since the appeal, donations to the fund have totalled £1,140.50. This leaves £2,859.50 still to be raised.

Contributions should be marked 'BNP Security Fund' and sent to PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

WHAT WE THINK

(Contd. from page 5)

children able to carry on the national and cultural tradition that had produced our unique civilisation and way of life, children able to perpetuate tribal identity and continuity.

We fulfil this debt to our ancestors in the way of an obligation to the coming generations of which we will be the ancestors: to breed as they did and perpetuate our own kind. We are not simply 'free individuals', able to do what we like in 'the pursuit of happiness'; we are links in a chain of human evolution, with that debt to the past and that responsibility to the future. This ethic marks the contrast between our world-view and the liberal one, a one of individualistic self-indulgence that results only in evolution

downward. It is the contrast between the outlook of the adult and that of the child.

This, first and foremost, is the reason why we perceive racial intermarriage and the breeding of racially mixed children to be wrong — not reasons of happiness or unhappiness, however worth considering these are.

Nations given up to the 'happiness' ethic will meet their nemesis in the stern test of history. Either they will not survive or, if they do, their survival will be one of lowered status, importance and value in the world scale. They will be superseded by those nations which place individual happiness behind race, duty and destiny, and whose members form associations between one another with those principles never compromised.

BRITISH NATIONALIST

British Nationalist is a tabloid published in support of the British National Party, normally on a monthly basis. Sample copies will be sent on receipt of 48p (covering p&p). Subscription for 12 issues is £6.00 (British Isles) or £8.25 (overseas surface mail). Bulk rates are as follows:-

10 copies	£2.80	+ 93p post
25 copies	£6.60	+ £3.15 post
50 copies	£12.00	+ £4.10 post
100 copies	£21.00	+ £4.65 post
150 copies	£30.00	+ £5.35 post
200 copies	£36.00	+ £6.25 post
300 copies	£50.40	+ £7.80 post
400 copies	£66.00	+ £7.80 post
500 copies	£78.00	by Roadline

Cheques/postal orders to **British Nationalist**, PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please keep orders and enquiries concerning **British Nationalist** entirely separate from other correspondence in order to avoid confusion and delay.

BNP office swamped with enquiries

NOTHING has been quite the same in the British National Party since its historic election victory in the Isle of Dogs in September.

In effect, the party has moved into a completely new league of politics — a higher league in which challenges and responsibilities have become much greater than in the past. All this is very welcome, for it represents everything the party has been striving for all these years. At the same time, it does undeniably bring short-term problems.

The problems might be likened to those of a trading company which, due to a big breakthrough into the market, is doing something like three or four times the business it did in the past but is having to do it with much the same machinery of production and administration as before.

Of course, the machinery must be expanded. But this cannot be done overnight. For a short while, it is very difficult to cope.

Right now, the BNP office is being flooded with enquiries from would-be new members. Not only this, beginning from early October the new members have started to pour in. This is all good news, but it does place an enormous burden on the party's administration. The keeping of records has now become a much bigger job, and that requires more staff. Until the extra staff are recruited, existing staff are under considerable pressure.

That is not all. Media interest in the BNP has increased enormously. At one time, the party was delighted to get a headline — anywhere. Now it has almost more headlines than it can do with. Dealing with the media has now become a major operation, taking up a large amount of the party's time. The BNP Press Office, formerly a fairly minor party department run on a somewhat haphazard and stop-go basis, is now being overhauled and expanded. A Press Officer, Michael Newland, has been appointed, and he will henceforth be responsible for regular press releases.

Due to the generosity of certain party supporters, money has been raised for the purchase of a network of fax machines, which will shortly be installed at a number of key centres of party work around the country. When these are in operation, the party's efficiency will be greatly increased.

The BNP is also upgrading its telephone system, previously very primitive in that it relied entirely on one 'phone. Soon there will be an additional telephone line advertised to the public. Also, a number of mobile phones have been obtained for the purpose of internal communication.

While all these plans have been pursued, it has also been necessary for the party to tighten up on security. Recent attacks on the BNP Bookshop and upon the homes and persons of leading members made the install-

ation of extra security fittings a matter of the highest priority. This not only has cost a good deal of money but for a time it rather disrupted the working of the Bookshop. Most of the work has now been completed, but money is needed to replenish party funds, which were heavily drawn upon to meet the cost of it. Hence the newly opened Security Fund (see opposite page).

A major overhaul of the entire internal organisation of the BNP is now in the process of being carried out — with the aim of enabling the party to cope with the rapid expansion in membership, activity and public interest that is now resulting from the victory in the Isle of Dogs. This overhaul is being pursued with the utmost urgency. However, it is inevitable that there will be teething troubles. For a little while to come, the party's administrative machinery is going to work somewhat less than perfectly — solely because of its vastly increased workload. It means that there may sometimes be delays in dealing with orders and enquiries. Members and supporters are asked to show some understanding of this and be patient while the overhaul is proceeding.

Of course, the vital need is for more money. Money is the prerequisite for the expansion of staff and facilities. More money is undoubtedly coming in — but not yet in sufficient quantities to finance the whole of the organisational expansion programme that the party requires. Many of the most generous donations that have been received during the past weeks have come from people we know not to be affluent. If other supporters of greater means were to

contribute with proportionate generosity, most of these problems would be quickly solved. It's the old story: so often those who give the most can afford the least.

STICKERS CASE LOST

British National Party Chairman John Tyndall and National Activities Organiser Richard Edmonds appeared at Kingston Crown Court on the 4th October for a retrial of the case involving the unauthorised display of BNP publicity material in Merton, South London, last year. This retrial followed a verdict in favour of the two BNP leaders on a point of law which had been heard in the High Court in London in June. Notwithstanding the favourable ruling of the High Court, Mr. Justice Baker at Kingston Court still ruled that the two should be regarded as having 'consented' to the display having been informed of it and taken no action to have it removed.

The two are investigating the possibilities of further appeal. In the meantime, the party is continuing the suspension of all distribution of posters and stickers until further notice.

London seminars

The programme of regular training seminars instituted by the British National Party in London in July had to be suspended for a few weeks because of the demands of the Isle of Dogs by-election. It is intended shortly to resume the programme, possibly with a seminar later this month. Those interested in attending should keep in touch with their branches, which will be informed by bulletin as soon as a specific date and location have been chosen. From next month, we expect to be advertising the seminars again in these columns.

Brick Lane Four still in custody

As this issue goes to the printers, BNP National Activities organiser Richard Edmonds and three other party activists arrested during the Brick Lane riot on September 19th are still being remanded in custody pending further police enquiries into the incident that led to their being detained. As stated last month, the laws of *sub judice* prohibit our commenting on the men's guilt or innocence. What can be said is that their being refused bail is quite absurd considering the nature of the case — bail is normally given to people facing far more serious charges than are involved here. It was noticeable that bail was not refused

the extreme left-wing activists being charged with offences arising out of the riot against the police in Welling on the 16th October.

It is hoped very much that the four men will be released shortly. In the meantime, we encourage our readers to send them messages of goodwill and support. Apart from Richard Edmonds, the three other men detained are Simon Biggs, Steve O'Shea and Paul Steele. All are resident at HMP Brixton, Jebb Avenue, London S.W.2. It would be a good idea if those writing to them wrote the words 'Political Prisoner' after their names on the envelope.

SUPPORT FUND

Income from the sales of our magazine is not enough to cover production and administrative costs. We therefore rely on regular donations from our supporters so that we may remain solvent.

Because of the controversial nature of the opinions expressed in these columns, we have found it impossible to induce wholesale distributors to handle our magazine. It is therefore not to be found on sale in high street newsagents or bookshops. Hence our need for additional financial support.

Please send all contributions to: PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW. Please note that receipts are not normally sent for donations of less than £10 unless specifically requested, in which case an SAE would be appreciated.

ISLINGTON & CAMDEN
BM Box 3958, London WC1N 3XX

EAST LONDON
PO Box 300, Emma Street,
Hackney, London E2 7BZ

HILLINGDON
PO Box 390, Uxbridge,
Middlesex UB8 3BA

CROYDON & MERTON
PO Box 301, Carshalton,
Surrey SM5 4QW

SOUTH EAST LONDON
PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW

EPPING FOREST
PO Box 12, Loughton, Essex IG10 2DN

WEST KENT
PO Box 48, Tonbridge TN11 9JF

EAST KENT
PO Box 8, Ashford TN23 2EL

WATFORD
BM Box 1245, London WC1N 3XX

MILTON KEYNES
PO Box 811, Bradwell Common,
Milton Keynes, Bucks. MK13 8YZ

CAMBRIDGE
PO Box 817, Waterbeach,
Cambridge CB5 9JR

BERKSHIRE & NORTH HANTS.
BCM Box 4110, London WC1N 3XX

ISLE OF WIGHT
PO Box 7, Ventnor, I.O.W. PO38 1RA

DEVON
PO Box 160, Exeter EX1 3YY

SOUTH WALES
PO Box 632, Cardiff CF2 1UU

BIRMINGHAM
PO Box 771, Great Barr,
Birmingham B44 9LZ

WEST BROMWICH
PO Box 3398, West Bromwich B70 0LA

WORCESTER
PO Box 229, Worcester WR2 4SU

CANNOCK
PO Box 3, Cannock WS11 2AF

STOKE-ON-TRENT
PO Box 312, Hanley, Staffs. ST1 0SG

Contact your local party unit!

THE BRITISH NATIONAL PARTY is organised into active units extending over most of the United Kingdom. Here we give a list of the main units.

NORTHAMPTONSHIRE
PO Box 45, Wellingborough NN8 3HE

LEICESTER
PO Box 148, Leicester LE3 2YD

NOTTINGHAM
PO Box 2, Carlton, Nottingham NG4 3EQ

MANSFIELD & ASHFIELD
PO Box 20, Mansfield, Notts. NG19 6HP

DERBY
PO Box 249, Derby DE21 9EG

CHESTERFIELD
PO Box 174, Chesterfield,
Derbyshire S40 1FP

LIVERPOOL
PO Box 116, Liverpool L69 1SH

WARRINGTON
c/o PO Box 16, Salford M6 5EP

MANCHESTER & SALFORD
PO Box 16, Salford M6 5EP

MANCHESTER SOUTH
PO Box 18, Manchester M21 9PZ

ROCHDALE
PO Box 118, Rochdale,
Lancs. OL16 1AH

The BNP also has units in Hounslow & Staines, Redbridge, Barking & Dagenham, Southend-on-Sea, Isle of Sheppey, Reading, Gloucestershire, Bristol & Bath, Bournemouth, Stevenage, Enfield & South Herts., Bedford, Stourbridge, Coventry, Grantham, Ilkeston, North Wales, Bolton & Bury, Batley, Hull, York, Skipton, Tees-side, Sunderland, Stirling & Alloa, Fife, Cumbernauld, Greenock, Lanarkshire, Ayr, Cumnock (Ayrshire), Inverness and Belfast. If you want to make contact with any of these units, or start a new unit, please write to BNP Head Office at PO Box 117, Welling, Kent DA16 3DW.

OLDHAM
PO Box 10, Oldham, Lancs. OL8 2WW

BLACKBURN
PO Box 149, Blackburn,
Lancs. BB2 2UQ

BURNLEY
PO Box 169, Burnley, Lancs. BB10 3AP

NELSON & COLNE
Flat 2, 18 Walton Street, Colne,
Lancs. BB8 0EN

TODMORDEN
PO Box 15, Todmorden, Lancs. OL14 7NQ

BLACKPOOL
PO Box 53, South Shore,
Blackpool FY4 1FS

LEEDS
PO Box BR10, Bramley, Leeds 13

BRADFORD
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